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TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

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AMERICANIZED.

I love my Transatlantic brother well,
I hate his foes infernally;
With conscious pride I feel my bosom swell
When he greets me fraternally.
Yet might it not, I sometimes ask, befall
That his loved presence might begin to pall?

His kodak on my privacy intrudes,
His beef fills to satiety,
His canned goods crowd what late were solitudes,
His heiresses, Society.
'Tis his—one drop of sweet in bitter cup—
'Tis his alarum wakes my servants up.

His oil my lamp, his corn my belly fills.
He builds me my machinery.
And boards that tell the praises of his pills
Adorn my native scenery;
While in the Tube—so Yankeefied we are—
I ride perforce in his triumphal car.

He wins our races, teaches us to ride—
'Tis true, I'm very sure it is—
Our markets find all stocks are dull beside
His versatile securities;
And near at hand, I hear, the period is
When all our ships and shipyards shall be his.

He fills my cosmos, and I can but see,
As every Tom and Jerry can,
Soon I, my kin, race, clime and land may be
Essentially American,
And I may own, of comfort quite bereft,
That there is nothing really English left.
—London Daily Chronicle.

MADE MAUD MAD.

Maud Muller on a summer day
Raked in the meadow sweet with hay.

Her hat was off, her arms were bare,
She muttered low: "Wish I could swear!"

For Maudie's mood was far from sweet,
Because of the terrific heat.

She knew that every sunbeam's chase
Brought a new freckle to her face,

And while she raked the hayfield through,
Her neck burned red—her nose did, too.

The Judge came riding down the road,
And stopped where Maudie's fair head glowed.

He wore a suit of snowy white,
And was, in truth, a most cool sight.

He leaped from off his old brown mare
And sought to chat with Maudie there.

He asked a drink of water clear,
And, as he drank, sighed: "Wish 'twas beer."

Then chucked Miss Muller 'neath the chin
And gave her quite a goo-goo grin,

And smirked and smiled and asked her: "Do
You find it hot enough for you?"
Then Maudie grasped her ancient rake,
And shrieked aloud: "For goodness' sake!

"It's hard enough to rake this hay,
But harder when fools come this way!"

She swiped the Judge across the hat
And got him twice ere down he sat.

She biffed his ear in manner neat
Three times before he found his feet.

She chased him through the meadow ground
Unmoved by his appeals profound.

As he across the stubble pawed
He yelped: "I'm sorry! Please stop, Maud!"

But there was murder in her heart.
'Twas well for him he had a start.

She seized him with a clutch intense
And hurled him through a barb-wire fence,

And never missed a stroke or strike
Till he was headed down the pike,

And as he vanished in a cloud
Of dust, her attitude was proud.

She smoothed her hair with touches light,
And cried, as he went from her sight,

"The warmest words of tongue or pen
Are these: 'Don't you come back again!' "

All that day, every little while,
Our Maudie paused and smiled a smile.
—Baltimore American.

ELEVATOR IDEA APPLIED TO BAGGAGE CAR

An adjusable platform attachable to a baggage car is a novel device patented by Geo. H. Wall, of Cadillac, Mich. It is intended for lowering and raising heavy baggage between the car floor and station platforms, and, while a great aid to the baggageman, it also greatly expedites handling and prevents breakage. The power used to operate the apparatus

is compressed air, which is obtained from the airbrake system. Pressure cylinders are located on each side of the door, and the bottom of the platform is provided with a small wheel which rests upon the track, so that it can be loaded and lowered as the train enters a station, and the baggage may be removed immediately upon its stopping. In the same way the train may start and the platform be lifted while it is in motion.—Chicago Record-Herald.

THE PICTURE OR THE FRAME.

A well known British artist used to tell a good story concerning his first academy picture. He was favored by many visitors to see it, his frame-maker amongst the number. This good fellow took his stand before the work and seemed buried in profound admiration.

"Well, said the painter, "what do you think of it, John?"

"Think of it, sir, why it's perfect; you won't see none better, I know. Mr. ——has got one just like it."

"What," said the amazed artist, "a picture just like that?"

"Oh," replied the frame-maker, "I was not talking about the pictures; I was speakin' of the frame. You believe me, sir, it's the frame as gets 'em in, and that's just a beauty!"

Psychologic Zoo to Open in Paris.

Paris will soon boast of an Institut de Psychologie Zoologique, devoted to experiments for the study of animals at the Museum of Natural History including the inmates of the Jardin des Plantes. Here the memory, reasoning powers and emotions of dogs, monkeys, and even birds will be subjected to observation and analysis. Many famous scientists are interested.

CHANGING THE COLOR OF A ROSE

It was a lover who lately discovered this trick. When he was not with his lady love he was studying chemistry and experimenting, and one day recently he found an easy method of changing the natural colors of flowers.

He was in the habit of presenting his sweetheart bouquets of beautiful roses, which grew in his garden, and a

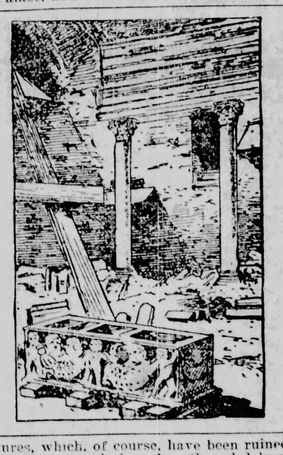
few hours after he had made the discovery he took her half a dozen of the choicest white roses and told her that she could learn through them whether he was really in love with her or not.

"If you and I are destined for each other," he said, "these white roses will become crimson within five or six hours from now. Gradually but surely they will change color, and you may regard the change not only as an indication that the flowers are delighted to be worn by you, but also as an infallible sign that happiness is assured to us in the future."

Sure enough, before the eyes of the wondering maiden, the roses changed color and were crimson at sunset that evening. Marvellous indeed the change seemed to her, for how could she know that the roses were originally red and that her lover had simply bleached them by holding them for some time over a pan filled with smoking sulphur before he handed them to her?—New York Herald.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH BURIED 15 CENTURIES

The sea has sometimes swallowed up a church that has been built too near the edge of the ocean, but it is difficult to understand how a whole edifice could sink into the earth, to be rediscovered beneath the foundations of its successor. Such, however, has been the case with the church of Santa Maria Antigua at Rome, built in the fourth century and now uncovered by the demolition of the newer church, Santa Maria Liberatrice. The entrance to this strange old church is built on to a vestibule of Caligula's Palace, and was once decorated with pic-



tures, which, of course, have been ruined by the accumulation of earth and debris. Some, however, are fairly well preserved and give the history of Joseph and his adventures with Pharoah and Potiphar's wife. Another series of pictures represent the history of our Saviour. This church must undoubtedly be the first Christian church ever built in Rome, and was especially erected to abolish the cult of Vesta and Juturna. "The wonderful point about it all is," says an Italian savant, "that this Christianizing transformation actually took place in the palace of the Caesars."—Chicago Record-Herald.

PRIZE FISH YARN FROM CASS LAKE

The angler is again in his glory, and many picturesque stories are being scattered abroad of fine catches and strange experiences with the finny treasures of the deep. Perhaps the prize yarn of all up to date has its source in Cass Lake, which is a very popular resort with local anglers, says the Detroit Free Press. The story is told by Captain Frank Jenks, a quaint old character, who has the care of several summer cottages at the lake, and who passes his spare time in luring the sporty fish from their home. He tells of his latest catch in a sincere and sober manner that can hardly fail to carry conviction. In fact, he would probably wax indignant were a suspicion cast upon the truth of his statements.

Upon several occasions he noticed a beautiful pike in the vicinity, and he resolved upon his capture. The usual rod and reel method failing, he set a fish trap for the beauty and succeeded in confining him. The pike didn't seem to be at all put out. In fact, he seemed to rather like his new quarters, and he formed the habit of reporting regularly for his meals even becoming so tame as to feed off his captor's hands. Capt. Jenks was thinking of teaching him a few circus tricks, but he has found that he is of more value in other ways. The discovery was made accidentally. The captain thought he would test the pike's love for his new home, so one day he took him ashore, and boring holes in his front fins, just back of the gills, he attached thirty-foot trolling lines, with the customary spoons. Then he cast Mr. Pike adrift, resolved to see whether he would return. Did he return? Well, not only did the pike come back within a few hours, but when he appeared in the trap he was towing a four-pound bass and a three-pound pike on the trolling lines.

Capt. Jenks' new and original method of catching fish is attracting a great deal of attention in angling circles.

Boarding House Gossip.

Hallrume—For such a gay fello, Rounders dresses very quietly, doesn't he?

Noozey—Yes, but he makes up for it. You ought to hear him undress when he gets in in the morning.—Philadelphia Press.

SOME FACTS ABOUT OUR TIMBER SUPPLY

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, discussing the drouth in the West, declared his belief that the deforesting of the mountain regions of the United States to be one of the contributing causes. Every spring, when the floods come in the Allegheny and Monongahela, the Ohio, the Cumberland and the Tennessee, the newspapers bring forward this cause for the overplus of water. Here there is no doubt of its correctness. A forest area, with its carpeting of leaves and moss, is like a huge sponge. It absorbs the rainfall, and gives the water off slowly. But when the same area is denuded of trees, the water rushes off as it falls, swelling every rivulet and creek. The waters of a thousand streams pour into the rivers, and a flood is the result.

That the climate of those portions of the United States which were dense forests a century and a half ago is much dryer than it is now, certainly seems to be true. That the smaller streams on this side of the Alleghanies have dwindled, is proved by the records. A century ago, goods were transported by water, up the Hockhocking river from the Ohio, as far as the Lower Falls, where the pretty town of Logan now stands. At present, in ordinary stages of water, even so light a craft as an Indian canoe could not traverse half the distance from the mouth of the Hockhocking up to Logan. The same is true of many other streams in this state. The heavy forests that originally clothed this region acted as spongy reservoirs, and kept the rivers at a much fuller stage of water than now. When rain falls, it drains off at once; the streams are flooded, and as quickly go back to their former shallowness.

Whether the destruction of forests has anything to do with dry weather in the trans-Mississippi prairie regions may well be doubted. The great air-currents cross the United States from southwest to northeast, and there were and are no great timber areas to be cut down, such as those which originally covered the country from Illinois to the Atlantic. One can see no connection between a drouth in Missouri and deforesting in Indiana or Kentucky.

Everybody who has been led to investigate the matter knows that the available timber supply of the United States is diminishing rapidly, and that no steps of value are being taken to reforest the denuded areas. Vast tracts of pine have been cut in Michigan, leaving a sandy waste, utterly unfit for agriculture; but the state and the owners of the land have not made any effort to return these tracts to forest again. In the nature of things, young trees would spring up, and in course of time cover the land with a second growth; but this has been prevented by the fires which have burned the brush and leaves, and destroyed the young trees and germinable seeds that may be in the ground, which thus becomes practically a desert. The same thing is true, to a less degree, in Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota.

The demand for lumber is steadily on the increase, and as a result of the increasing difficulty of obtaining it, the price slowly advances, year after year, as a general thing. There may be fluctuations, but the general tendency is advancing. Then, the enormous demands from the paper makers cause the destruction of many square miles of basswood and other soft timber every year. What are we to do when our forests are exhausted, if we take no steps to renew them?

The writer asked this question, several years ago, of General Alger, who has made a large fortune out of Michigan pine. His reply was:

"Oh, there are thousands of square miles of the best timber in the world up in Canada."

"That merely puts off the evil day, General. What are we to do when that is all used up?"

"It will be a problem for those of the second or third generation after us. We will not be here when that day comes."

This appears to be the happy-go-lucky attitude of most people. So long as there is enough lumber to last during his lifetime, the average lumberman does not seem to care what may happen to the country for its lack in the next generation or so.

The end of lumbering in the United States, east of the Rocky Mountains, is within sight. Washington and Oregon have magnificent timber—hundreds of square miles of it; but the cost of transportation is so great that this source of supply will not be available to the eastern half of the United States until the Nicaragua canal is built. Until then, transportation will cost more than the timber is worth in the consuming market. Hence we must depend more and more upon the Canadian forests; and a few facts concerning the timber supply of the Dominion may prove of interest to the readers of The Blade, for the end of our lumber supply will come with the exhaustion of this source.

In the Ontario legislature last March, there was a debate on the timber policy of the government—always a moot question. In defending that policy, Mr. W. A. Charlton made some statements which are of value. In the first place, he is an expert lumberman, and hence has studied the matter from a practical, business standpoint; and, in the second place, he was the mouthpiece of the Ontario government—and Ontario contains the great timber supply of the Dominion.

To state his position briefly, Mr. Charlton thinks there is enough pine timber standing in Ontario to last 150 years at the present rate of cutting. This does not consider reforesting, nor the increasing demand which is coming rapidly from the United States. He figures that there are 26,000 square miles of timbered land, which he reckons at a million feet per square mile—which makes 26 billion feet of lumber yet to be cut. Valuing this at $3,500 a square mile, which is a high price for Ontario stumpage, he finds it to be worth $91,000,000.

To this is to be added the two billion feet on the 20,000 square miles under license. The government is much wiser than ours in the matter of its forests. It has power, at any time, to withdraw from the market any land not adapted to agriculture, and set it aside for a forest reserve. And in disposing of timber in the past the government has retained the title to the land itself. So, as the licenses expire, the government takes these cut-over lands and makes forest reserves of them. It has been found that, if the ground is not burned over, the crop which comes up is the valuable white pine. So there has been established a fire ranger service, which is doing a grand work in the protection of the young second forest.

Besides the timber above mentioned, Mr. Charlton estimates that there are 288,000,000 cords of pulp-wood in Northern Ontario—that is, soft wood available for making paper pulp.

Mr. Charlton's estimate of 150 years supply of pine at the present rate of cutting is vigorously assailed by many, who put 62 years as the limit. They figure on the exhaustion of our forests and the inevitable increase in demand from this country. But, even allowing the Charlton estimate to stand, it is evident the United States should take prompt measures to reforest all areas in this country which are not available for agriculture. Timber growth is slow, and if the thousands of square miles in the United States to-day fit only for forests were planted, the lumber crop would not be ready one day too soon—for it takes a hundred years and more to grow pine trees such as are cut daily in our northern forests.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

YANKEE QUAIL FOR SWEDEN; NEW ARTICLE OF AMERICAN EXPORT

Sweden is anxious to introduce American quail as game birds, and five thousand Bob Whites, in a lively and healthy condition, are now being sent over to that country at a cost of about $3,500, with the expectation that further shipments will be made. They are forwarded in cages constructed specially for the purpose, and the best hopes are entertained that the birds will do well in their new home, inasmuch as a few introduced in Sweden last year, on the estate of Count Lewenhaupt, at Fosstorjo, have done excellently, enduring the winter very well, according to the New York Herald.

This is particularly interesting in view of the fact that Sweden not long ago sent to us a number of specimens of one of her most valuable game birds, the capercailzie. The capercailzie is the largest and noblest of the grouse family, to which our prairie chicken and pheasant belong. It weighs as much as twelve pounds, approaching in size the American wild turkey. Extremely hardy, it abounds in the great forests of the Scandinavian peninsula, Finland, Russia and Northern Asia. It endures the severest cold, often burrowing into the snow in very bitter weather for warmth and shelter.

The capercailzie is not a migratory bird, but in its habits resembles our partridge or pheasant, though nearly ten times as large. Dr. Seward Webb imported the specimens referred to, but the question as to whether they will do well in this country has not yet had time to be decided.

TALLY STICKS---OLD ENGLISH ACCOUNT BOOKS

Not long ago in one of the vaults of a Lombard street banking house in London an old box was found to contain bundles of exchequer tally sticks, with accompanying documents, dating from

1706. They are all inscribed. The inscription on one of them runs as follows: "Culverwell Needler in parte £775 pro ann. (annuitate) £50 per ann. solvend per 90 ann. a 25 die Martii 1706. Angli." The notches on the tally represents a sum of £193 15s., being the fourth part of the £775 subscribed by Culverwell Needler for a government annuity of £50 to be paid for ninety-nine years from the 25th of March, 1706, from the English funds.

These tallies (from tailler, to cut) were part of a system of keeping accounts coming down from early Norman times.

In those days—and even down to the last century—the mode of keeping accounts was for the buyer and seller to be provided each with a "tally" having a series of notches corresponding to the number and quantity of goods delivered, or to what was due between debtor and creditor, the seller or creditor keeping one stick and the purchaser or donor the other. The talley used was a square seasoned rod of hazel or willow, and was notched on one side, the size of the indentations corresponding with the amount of the sum denoted. On the other side, opposite to one another, were inscribed the sum paid (in Roman figures), the name of the payer, and the date of the transaction. The rod, so marked, was then split down the middle, producing two exactly similar pieces, one of which, the stock or tally (hence our term "stock") was given to the payer; the other, the counter stock or counter tally, remaining in the exchequer. When the debt was discharged stock and counter stock were tied up together.—Chicago Record-Herald.

John Bull Can Still Exact Toll.

It will take some years for us to capture the seas as well as we have the land—granting that we ever do it, for of the 28,200 ships of all nationalities afloat today—ships of over 200 tons—Great Britain possesses about 11,000. We have got a lot of John Bull's commerce, but it is certain that we must continue to pay him toll for a while to help us deliver the goods.—Saturday Evening Post.

Annual Loss of Ships.

Out of an average annual loss to the world's shipping of 2,172 vessels, ninety-four are completely missing and never heard of again.

The BACK-WOODS-MAN — A Story of the Revolution.

BY H. A. STANLEY.

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CHAPTER VII.—FLIGHT.

As we lay there that night on Okwaga mountain in the soft spring moonlight, listening to the rush of waters below, Skenando told me much of the history of the giant Tuscarora. His name at the south had been Tamalaqua, or son of a blue-eyed squaw. His mother had been a full blood white woman, daughter of a Swedish settler in South Carolina. Some time prior to the war there, which finally resulted in the expulsion of the Tuscaroras in 1712, the girl, whom tradition said was very beautiful, had fallen in love with the head chief of that tribe, and had left the settlements to become the mother of his son. When the war came on, she had fled northward with the tribe, along the great Cumberland plateau, called by the Indians the Great Highway, and was known to have been with them, still a beautiful woman, when the Iroquois admitted them into the Confederacy in 1714. The son of this romantic union grew to manhood, a prince among his people, and about 1730, journeyed with his mother to the south, that she might see her parents before they died. Tamalaqua was at this time unmarried and about twenty years of age. While in the south, as had his father before him, he became enamored of a white girl there, and induced her to flee with him and his mother. The trio were overtaken and the girl was killed by Tamalaqua, to prevent her from falling into the hands of the whites. He and his mother escaped, although Tamalaqua at the time received an axe wound which finally resulted in his madness. On his return north, however, he married a woman of his people and became a father. The periods of his madness waxed more frequent as he grew older, and at the close of the French and Indian war, when young Cat's Eye returned, it was to find his father missing and himself a king of his tribe. Tamalaqua had wandered away, and although he was occasionally heard of, he had never been seen by any member of the Six Nations until now. Word had often been brought in by some delegate or runner from some conference with the tribes about the Chattanooga region, that Tamalaqua had been seen and that traces of him had been found. Sometimes he was heard of in the far west, but more frequently in the mountainous region where the famous Dragging Canoe held sway. It was reported that he traveled only in the night, to avoid the glare of the sun which drove him frantic; that he hunted only with a bow; was followed by a great dog of some unheard of species and lived on roots, berries and raw deer meat. The mystery surrounding him, had rendered him an object of dread to all Indians in that vast territory over which he roamed, and whenever traces of him were found in the forest, Indian hunters left that region until he departed. His trail, and one supposedly that of his dog, had only to be seen to cause a hunting or war party, however strong, to pull up stakes and leave. He was reported to sleep in caves by day and to travel and hunt by night. It was claimed that he was possessed of that peculiar characteristic of the cat—nocturnal sight—and could tread the most intricate passages of the darkest caves without torch or flambeau, while in the daylight, he was nearly blind. During the two years I had lived among the Indians, I had often heard his name mentioned, but always supposed the reference to be to some spirit and not to a being of flesh and blood. In fact, I had often heard mothers quiet their fretful children by telling them that unless they ceased wailing, Tamalaqua would get them.

While Skenando had been telling me this story, the storm had been raging off to the north and east, and the river seemed rising, but as the night advanced, the waters receded somewhat, and when I awoke at early dawn, it was to find a comparatively dry path across the former bed of the stream, to the lowlands opposite the village. A portion of the village had been swept away as we could see, but the Long House, the mission building, and at least fifty huts of logs and barks were undamaged. Few among the three hundred or more who had sought refuge on the mountain were yet awake. Most of them had slept only when it became apparent that the flood was subsiding, and would sleep late. Skenando, Owaimee and I edossed the new river in a canoe we had used, to find the lodges of my Indian father blown flat. We soon put them up again, and by a new lodge fire cooked our morning meal.

I was sitting with my back to the door when the flap was thrown aside and in walked Walter Butler. Luckily, I was still in my Indian dress. He did not notice me, but scowled at Skenando.

"Chief, big a fool as you made of yourself last night, both here and in the Long House, I'll give you one more chance. I don't want to hurt you if I can help it. Send the girl to my camp up next the mission building within a half hour, and this big hulking warrior of yours, to join our forces, and you may go your way. Refuse, and I'll come and take the girl and the buck, warm your old hide for you, and see to it that you never see your daughter again. You needn't try to go for help to any of your other bucks down at Ingaren either. I know where they're encamped, and I'll have a Seneca runner started down there within half an hour, with orders from Thayendanega, to have them come in and join our party. If they refuse, I'll send another party down there to wipe 'em out. Look alive now, and get this buck and that girl up there, or you'll hear from me in a way you won't want to," and he turned and strutted away, his sword clanking on the rocks beside the trail.

For an instant after Butler's departure, I breathed freer and was thankful that he had not stepped farther within the lodge and looked at my face while talking, for surely my pallor must have bertayed me. Now, however, new fear came upon me. Once in his party I would be detected, for no white man, no matter how well disguised, could travel long in a war party and conceal from his companions his nationality. Besides the Indians farther west, Oneidas especially, knew me as a brother. It was truly an alarming situation, and I looked apprehensively at Skenando.

"We must flee," said the iron-nerved old man, steadily. "I to, my braves that I may lead them out of danger, you and Owaimee to hiding, until we can come to you."

"All right, my father," said I as cheerfully as I could. "Meet us at the Cook house to-morrow night at the latest. The signal shall be the cry of the tree toad, thrice repeated."

He gravely nodded, caught up a blanket, some venison, a bag of parched corn and his rifle, and in a half bent posture fled down the trail to the corn ground of the Okwaga Senecas. Here he struck into the woods, to make the short cut across the bend of the river. I knew that by this route he could save a half hour by the least, and would probably reach his braves near the village Ingaren, twelve miles southwest, before any party starting out from Okwaga, could make half the distance. Meanwhile, Owaimee had wrapped two more blankets about some provisions and extra moccasins for each of us, and with the pack on her back, stood ready for flight.

"Give my that pack, my sister. If you follow close, that will be labor enough for you. Now come," and I darted along the high bank of the river and took to the bed of the little brook that ran in from the southwestern hills over opposite the mountain. I longed to make across the other corn field, through the orchard back of the village, and so on to the mountain trail, but I was fearful of being tracked, for I knew the soft ground would surely show our footprints, while the brook and its stony bed would not. Back where the stream comes down the first rise of the hill is a little waterfall, and from the top of the ledge causing this is a fairly comprehensive view of all the beautiful valley. Panting, we paused here, and beheld Butler coming out of the lodge we had lately quitted. It was less than a mile away, and we could see him plainly as he stood looking up and down the river. Then he started on a run to enter a cabin some distance north, and out of this speedily emerged with four Indians at his heels. We could see their heads and shoulders above the bushes as they ran toward the lodge again. Here Butler stood, while the four, one hundred yards or less apart, ran in a circle around the lodge that they might catch our trail. Soon one of them gave a triumphant yell, which the wind faintly bore to us up the bed of the little creek.

"They Mississague braves, come down from Canada with Captain Butler. Follow trail heap fast," remarked Owaimee in her matter of fact way.

"So, Butler brought some of those bloodhounds down, did he? Well! They've found some trace or other up that creek. Come on, my sister, we must fly or fight," and I darted out on to the side hill, she at my heels. I knew that in the open, or in the woods for that matter, with a knowledge of the direction we had taken, these noted scouts could run us down in two hours or less, for our speed was not nearly equal to what I could have made if alone, and I hoped to gain some time by misleading them, which I could do, if they did not discover where we had left the creek, for they would naturally think that we had kept up its course to the height above. I made as few traces as possible and warned Owaimee on that score.

We had made a good mile alongside the hill, when we came to another creek running parallel to the one up which we had come, except that it swerved a trifle to the east and entered the river at the upper end of the mountain. We ran down the bed of this creek, jumping from stone to stone, sometimes wading in the water. Along the river was a fringe of high brush, but for some distance before reaching this, the creek ran through an open, treeless swamp, now a shallow lake. At the head of this swamp was a windfall, which would delay us greatly. We must skirt the swamp and, keeping cover as much as possible, get to the river and across. Water was a trackless path—the only path these Mississague braves could not pick our trail on. At the edge of the swamp I paused and listened. Back up the creek, less than a mile away, sounded another yell. They had discovered where we had entered the water. I looked toward the village, a mile below, and saw another party start out from there toward the river. They were running diagonally up stream, and would head us off. Hiding was of no use now. "Come on, Owaimee!" I shouted, dashing through the shallow water and across the open. Another startling yell, up the creek right behind us, lent speed to the feet of the terrified girl. She kept well with me. As I ran I thought hard. If only the river had not changed its course as we were on the other side of the mountain as yesterday, those two creeks meeting in one at the mountain's base, were a slight barrier to the safer heights above. Once on the brow of the mountain, safely intrenched, I could keep at bay half or all the village. Yes, if I could make the mountain top I knew a place of defense, but to breast that rushing current, was to be swept down at least two hundred yards, and before we could reach the other shore, I knew that the pursuers from the village below would be abreast of us and shooting across the stream to kill. I burst through the brush to the edge of the rolling, muddy river, Owaimee not five yards behind. She had run well, brave girl, but I could see that she was weakening. I looked up and down along the branch-strewn shore; a freshly made shore, wet and slimy, for the river had fallen several feet since the night before. It was very swift and high, however, and it must be a strong swimmer that crossed it. The yells of our pursuers up back over the route we had come, were growing frightfully near, and were answered by other fierce yells from around behind the curving shore below. The agony of that moment. Nothing but brush on the one hand, not even a tree for shelter. On the other, roily, deep, swift rolling water. No escape seemed possible.

CHAPTER VIII.—CAPTURE.

As I stood irresolute at the edge of the river, a stone whizzed by my head and struck with a splash not far from me. I looked in the direction from which it had come. Some distance out into the stream, or what was now the stream, had stood a huge hollow pine. The storm of the night before had blown it down, and its topmost branches laid well in shore, while its great trunk extended out to the stump from which it had fallen. It had not at any time been submerged, and the water had not been high enough to run over the top of the stump and fill it. In this hollow stood Murphy, only his head and shoulders showing! He was beckoning to us, and we lost little time in running out over the log to him. We all three crowded in together and settled down out of sight from shore, although through the standing splinters left from the breaking off, we could see quite well.

"Take off that rig on yere hid, ye Dutch fool!" was Murphy's first salutation, as I settled down beside him. "Thim feathers'd surely show," he added.

I carefully removed it, just as Walter Butler and a half dozen of his Mississagues came around the bend of the river below. They were running at full speed, and looking out across the river. Owaimee and I had come through the shallow water from the place where Murphy had called to us, so we did not fear any discovery of our trail. They ran up the river right past our retreat. In our fright, before taking to the water, we had run up the river bank some distance in the soft muck, leaving a broad trail, and as the keen eyes of the Mississagues detected this, the entire crowd yelled exultantly. This yell was answered by another but a few rods back from the river and soon out through the brush on the scant trail we had made, came our four pursuers. There was much excited gabble and not a little pointing up the river, after which all of the party save one, set off in that direction. Fortunately, at the very spot where we had taken to the water, there was a fresh hard gravel beach, yet wet and glistening and stretching at best a mile up the river and around out of sight beyond the mountain. No track could be seen, even if we had gone that way. The five brave skurried up along this like deer hounds, keeping a sharp lookout along the brush to assure themselves that we had not taken to the woods again. Butler followed more leisurely, and the Indian left behind sat down in the sun on the very log over which we had come for shelter. He sat back towards us, and the ripple and gurgle of the water among the gnarled limbs, as well as the noise it made in dashing over a smaller log that had become jammed in above this big one, shut out all other sound in his vicinity. The Indians above had run at least half the stretch of the gravel beach, and we knew that soon they would be returning for closer search, especially as they would expect to find a trail on the softer ground above, or some trace or sight of us. We must take advantage of their distance from us, and that soon, or be later caught like rats in a trap. It was by the merest chance that they had neglected our stump, and on their return, they were almost certain to peer into it. We felt that we must remove that Indian from our path, or swim. There was no other way.

We debated hastily and decided that we must not shoot under any consideration. An impulse seized me, and I commenced crawling out over the stump. As I went, I whispered to Murphy: "Hold yourself in readiness." I drew my knife and crept softly toward my intended victim, who, all unconscious of his danger, sat half asleep in the morning sunshine. As I neared him, it seemed as if he must turn, and I could hardly restrain myself from leaping. A murderous feeling was upon me. I longed to plunge my knife into his back. I had never thirsted for blood before, and I found myself wondering at my ferocity. He was not a large man, but lithe and sinewy, and I felt sure would give me a hard fight, unless taken by surprise and then, too, he was quite sure to yell. I was not afraid of casting a shadow that he might see, for both he and I were facing the sun. I was at last within reach of him, and then somehow, I know not how, had him by the throat with my left hand, while my knife point pricked the naked flesh. One look at his fiendishly painted face, one glance at the knife he had snatched and was raising to slash my left wrist, and any scruples I might have had vanished. It was his life or mine. He was dead before I released him.

My companions now ran out along the log, and, keeping within the edge of the water, we three ran down the river, bending low, that we might not be seen along the log. A second thought came to me, and telling my companions to hasten ahead, I ran back, caught up the body of the Mississague and threw it as far out into the water as I could. As I sprang down off the log, a faint yell came from far up the river, and Butler turned to look back. I had been seen. I turned and making a speaking trumpet of my hands shouted after Murphy: "Run 'im! Down across the point behind the brush! Run for your lives! I'm seen! Make for the curve just this side of the old point! There's a canoe there, on the high ground near the old cabin! I'll follow after I've checked these fellows! Be launching it!"

Owaimee stopped at the sound of my voice, and turning, stretched her hands out toward me. Even at that distance I noted the pleading look on her face. The poor child was fearful that her brother was subjecting himself to too great danger. I waved her angrily ahead, and, sobbing as if her heart would break, she obediently turned and ran on after Murphy. Then I secured the rifle of the dead Indian, which I had forgotten, saw that it was loaded, and a good one, and springing over the log as if to take flight, once out of sight I crouched down, crawled back to the log and awaited the foe. How they did come! Those Mississagues ran like deer, and howled like wolves. They overtook Butler, and, to my great regret passed him, for I wanted a crack at him. I waited until they were within one hundred and fifty yards and well out from the brush, when I fired my own double barrel twice in rapid succession, and the Indian's gun as close after as I could. Three of the nine Mississagues went down and a fourth limped behind his fellows, who turned and rushed for cover. Butler, too, broke for the brush. In my excitement I laughed fiercely. My first day of murder was a lucky one for me as yet, and I patted the breech of the old double barrel which Miss Molly had given me two years before. Never before had I appreciated that gun as now. I reloaded it, and finding that the Indian's gun was the same bore as mine, loaded that too. Then I looked toward the three Indians lying there. One poor wretch had dragged himself part way to cover, given up, rolled over and lay as if dead. I raised up a trifle that I might see better. Something jarred me. I felt numb all over. Then came a curl of smoke and a report from the brush above. The truth came to me—I was hit. Heavens! was this faintness, this numbness, death? I looked at my left side. There, near where my heart ought to be, blood was gushing out—my own blood. It was dyeing the buckskin shirt Skenando had put upon me. I shoved my finger through the hole and felt another rent in my own flesh. With the instinct of a wounded bear, I reached for some dead grass that had eddied round behind the tree, made a wad of it, rolled it in the pine pitch that had exuded from a broken knot, and stuffed it into my wound. Gritting my teeth, I made another and stuffed it into the larger rent where the ball had come out, and fancied that the blood did not flow as freely. But I was faint and dizzy. One of my quarry on the beach stirred. I tried to take aim at him, when a feathered head showed itself in the brush back of him. I rubbed the blur from my eyes, changed my aim, drew down below the feathers and pressed the trigger. It seemed as if the gun had hardly cracked, when the wearer of the feathers came up at full length out of the brush and sprawled in the death agony on the wet gravel. The jar of the gun, however—it was the Indian's gun—had seemed to tear something loose inside me. I felt as if I was fainting, or about to. I left the single barrel leaning against the log, but took my own, and staggered blindly out into deeper water, that I might swim down the river. They should never have my scalp. But how icy cold the water was. My gun seemed dragging me down. Once I went completely under. I held my breath until I came up; the tearing inside was frightful. But had I come up? I was breathing air—was I? Where was the sky that had shone so blue above as I went under? Just then the back of my head struck gravel. It must be that I was at the river's bottom and was drowning. I had always heard that drowning was a pleasant death. Now I was sure of it. How I would have liked to have said good-bye to Tim and Owaimee. I hoped they would escape. Then I wondered what the next world would be like and how long it would take to reach it, and then I knew no more.

When I regained consciousness again, it was to hear a voice above me, but seemingly far away, speaking wickedly. This surely was not heaven—it must—Then a quantity of dirt came in my face, my mouth and eyes.

"There's the track of two women down along below this drift Crow. Must have been two women in that party. But where is the fellow you winged? I saw him jump when you hit him. Big buck him was, one of the biggest I ever saw. I think he was the big warrior that was squatted in Skenando's lodge this morning. Couldn't have been Skenando, although he might have been along too. I thought at first there were three men behind that log. How he did put in the shots. But where he's gone to, is a mystery."

"Him hide like wild duck in Ontario marsh," answered a Mississague voice. Then it flashed upon me that I was not dead, at all, but lying under a drift of brush at the edge of the water, and that Butler and his gang were above me. But where was Murphy and Owaimee? Where Butler's voice broke in on the gurgling murmur of the water:

"There they go! Right across the river this side of the old channel. How'd they get across and we not see 'em? They're behind that tall grass right below the lower point of the mountain, between the old and the new river. See 'm? By Jove! There's a low place in that grass! They're going right across it! Let me take your gun, Crow, and ketch 'em as they come out. Good three hundred yards. It's luck and chance if I hit. Just then the rifle cracked. Made a hit! By Jove, I did! Woman too! What's the man going to do? Put a man, ain't it? By Jove! he's shooting! Crow let's get out o' this! Crow! Crow! Well, I'll be cussed if he hasn't got it!" and Butler sprang down off the brush just as a heavy body came rolling over it and laid kicking and struggling right over my head. Something wet and warm was dripping down into my face. Then I fainted again. It seemed a day before I came back to earth.

"Yes, I admit, Chief, it was a fool caper, chasing that buck and squaw, but you and I can't afford to quarrel over it. It's my men that were killed. Not yours. Here come the Mississagues. You'll hear a howl now. They don't know that their Chief Crow is dead. One missing—we found his gun—three shot, a fourth wounded and now Crow. Pretty tough medicine, by gad! Potted him right through the centre, breaking his back. Here boys! Come and get his body!"

At this instant I was started out of the lethargy in which I had been lying by a frightful yell, right above me; and into the brush heap came several heavy bodies, pressing the cruel thorns and sharp sticks down into my face and head. They were smothering me too. I was drowning. Involuntarily, I struggled and moaned. There were more yells and the sunlight was let in, as eager hands dragged the covering aside. Then I was roughly dragged forth.

"A white man!" yelled Butler, "and in Oneida dress! Blood from head to foot! I knew Crow hit him! Handle him easy, boys! Save him for a hatchet play and a roast at the stake. Yes! He's got life enough. Curse him! We'll cook him to a finish!"

(To Be Continued).

THE DANGEROUS PLACE ON THE GOLF FIELD

More than one person has been killed this summer as a result of standing at the wrong place on the golf links. Several were similarly killed last year, says the New York Herald.

It cannot be too frequently repeated in regard to this game, which is still new to America, that it is highly dangerous, improper and against the etiquette and rules of golf to stand anywhere near a player about to strike the ball.

Do not attempt to gratify your curiosity by standing behind the man at the tee

who is about to drive. The swing of his driver, which is loaded with lead at the end, describes a circle over twenty feet in circumference. Many of the fatal accidents on the links have happened to people who were mere onlookers and who were struck on the head in the sudden swing of the player, who had his back toward them and was unaware of their presence.

LIKE INDIANS.

Prof. Starr Thinks Americans Revert to the Red Type.

It is an old theory, that which Prof. Frederick Starr, of the department of anthropology of the University of Chicago, advances as to the tendency of Americans to become more and more like Indians, says the New York Mail and Express. The notion originated in Europe a good while ago. There are undeniably certain strong leadings, in the outward indications, to such a theory. There is the marked fact that the average American, though mainly of English blood, is distinctly unlike an Englishman. Somebody described the American once as a "dessicated Englishman," but he is not really even so much of an Englishman as that. Certainly the effect of climate and habits of life has been to dessicate him, as compared with the plump Englishman. The American is normally lean. The extremes of our climate—its sudden changes, its continual disturbance of the bodily habit—joined with the ordinary addiction of the Americans to a less fatty and starchy food and a much smaller allowance of malt drinks, have probably done much to produce this comparative leanness. At the same time the bracing effect of our climate, in spite of its extremes, together with a sufficiency of nutrition and an active life, tends to produce a tall race. In these respects our climate and our history are tending to assimilate us to the Indian type. The aboriginal race may be assumed to have derived its spare body and its height from the same conditions.

But how about the matter of complexion, cast of features and straightness of hair? Anthropologists are generally strongly bent upon attributing these characteristics to inheritance, assuming that Anglo-Saxons, for instance, may have brought certain facial markings and a certain tint of the skin from the Bactrian uplands of Asia, through all the supposed Aryan migrations covering many centuries. But lately a great deal of doubt has arisen on this point. Anthropologists and ethnologists, after too much cock-sureness, have begun to differ very radically on many of these things. How much of racial modification must be due to pure inheritance, and how much of it may be due to conditions of life and climate, are controverted questions. We Americans are likely to be for a long time to come an interesting field for anthropological research. We are working out by practical example certain demonstrations that elsewhere must depend on history or conjecture. We are a cross-section of races and nationalities. The trouble is that the development of a new race proceeds, after all, even here, quite slowly.

Prof. Starr may be able to recognize already some of the tendencies that are making us more like Indians. The fact has been pretty well established that in most American families of the old race, any marked fairness tends to disappear. The proportion of brown eyes, dark skin and brown, straight hair tends to increase in all families. Thick, heavy beards are certainly eliminated. If an American possesses an abundant, curling and fine-haired beard, it is almost certain that he has a European ancestor not more than two generations back, on one side or the other. The typical American beard is thin, spare, straight. Curly heads are rare among American children of the old race. While all these things suggest the return to the aboriginal type, the Roman nose and the high cheekbones of the Indian have no marked tendency to assert themselves. However, it is a mistake to suppose that the typical Indian nose is aquiline. It is often short, sometimes flat.

There is an ethnological tendency which has not been made much account of in this discussion, and which, it seems to us, deserves more prominence. Let us suppose that in a race, established in a certain country, there survives a small modicum of the actual blood of a race which is particularly well adapted to the conditions of that country. When this is the case, these conditions will gradually tend to make the type of that well-adapted race more and more prominent, not through actual modification, by the elements of the general type, but through the persistence of the superior adaptedness of the special type. It is a simple case of the survival of the fittest. This tendency has undoubtedly assimilated the white Cubans quite closely to the Moorish type, which was present, but not dominant, in the blood of their ancestors. The dark Mediterranean race to which many Moors, the Berbers, the Kabyles and, of course, many of the original inhabitants of Spain itself belonged, has, by this process of selection, pushed aside in Cuba and Porto Rico the fairer Gothic or Roman constituents still very prominent in the Spanish race. This refers, of course, to the West Indians, who have no admixture of African blood.

May not a tendency of the same sort be in progress in the United States, and may it not be expected to become much more marked as time goes by and European immigration is proportionately smaller? There was in the early days of the settlement of this country a larger absorption of Indian blood than the settlers themselves were willing to admit. In old New England families there is a marked tendency for the pure Indian type to re-appear, evidently by atavism. Vice President Hannibal Hamlin, "the Penobscot," and United States Senator Horace Maynard, "the Narragansett," are well-known examples. Throughout the west there has been a much more decided and very amenable absorption of Indian blood. If this type, by selection, by persistence, by superior adaptation to climate and conditions, should in the course of ten or even twenty generations come uppermost in the American nation, what a poetic vengeance it would be for a cruelly displaced and supposedly "exterminated" people.

TO WHILE AWAY TIME.

Upon the summer hotel porch—
To say it I regret—
Those things they call the easy chairs
Are always hard to get.
—Philadelphia Record.

"How did the adage, 'Actions speak louder than words,' originate?"

"Oh, in some deaf and dumb institution, I suppose."—Washington Star.

"Are you a district messenger boy?" asked the near-sighted gentleman of an urchin in the street.

"No, sir," was the indignant reply, "it's my sore toe that makes me walk that way."—Ledger Monthly.

"And you say that Jorkins was cured of a bad case of insomnia by suggestion?"

"Yes, purely by suggestion. His wife suggested that since he could not sleep he might as well sit up and amuse the baby. It worked like a charm."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Mr. Rash—This hot weather must bring the laundries loads of good business.

Mrs. Rash—I don't see how a lot of men going around without their collars, as you do, could help the laundries any.—Indianapolis Journal.

"But the gown doesn't fit," insisted the patron.

"That," replied the modiste, calmly, "is because you are not made right."—Chicago Post.

"I can tell you one thing, Marla. If Johnny is like me he will have good staying qualities, anyhow."

"He'll have them now, John. He'd stay in bed till noon every day if I'd let him."—Boston Transcript.

Out of Place.

Cholly—I got such frightful headaches lately. Doctor thinks perhaps there's some foreign substance in my bwain.

Miss Peppwey—Ah! An idea, perhaps.—Philadelphia Press.

There are some things in this world that a man should see and a woman should not, and the book issued by The Von Mohl Co., Cincinnati, O., is one of those things. It is not intended for small boys, but if any of our elder readers will send for a copy, they will receive it by return mail absolutely free of cost. Address THE VON MOHL CO., 300 B, Cincinnati, O.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and perseverance in its use will work wonders for the most hopeless woman. If Mrs. Newton, whose letter is given below, had not persisted in its use, she might never have known the happiness of perfect health. Perhaps the reason for her persistence was because she used "Favorite Prescription" as a "last resort." Physicians had failed. If "Favorite Prescription" could not help there was nothing to hope for. It did help. It always helps and almost always cures. It establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. It imparts strength and elasticity to the organs of maternity and makes the baby's advent practically painless.

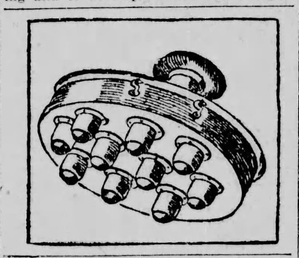
"When I consulted you in April, 1899, I was in poor health," writes Mrs. E. H. Newton, of Vanburen, Aroostook Co., Maine. "Had been sick all winter, and, to add to my trouble, was on the road to maternity, which the doctor said would end my days. I was almost discouraged, did not expect any help, but thought the end was only a matter of time, and—oh! my two poor, little, motherless children.

"It was in this condition that I began the use of your valuable medicine. On receipt of your letter of April 6th my husband purchased six bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Golden Medical Discovery,'" and I used it as you directed. When you wrote me words of encouragement on April 27th I had received no benefit from the medicine, but determined as a last resort to give it a fair trial. I am now taking the thirteenth and last bottle. I have a lovely baby girl three weeks old, that weighed 11½ pounds at birth. My baby and I are enjoying perfect health, thanks to your wonderful medicine, to which I believe I owe my life."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets stimulate the liver.

WOMAN INVENTS A MASSAGE INSTRUMENT

Here is a woman's invention which seems to be a practical instrument for the purpose for which it was designed, the inventor being Libbie S. Frieze, of New York city. The principal object of the device is to provide a tool having a large rolling contact surface, which will run smoothly over the body without sliding and to accomplish this end the portion of the instrument which comes in contact with the skin consists of a plurality of balls of comparatively large size. The balls are mounted in tubes projecting from the surface of the circular base, and each ball is backed by one of smaller size which in turn rests against a round-tipped adjusting screw. Thus little friction is offered to the rotation of the large balls, and a strong kneading of the muscles may be undergone by the patient without the pain caused by the sliding of the massage device over the skin. Arrangement is also made for the introduction of the electric current to the apparatus by making the ball socket of a non-conducting material and connecting the wires to the screws at the back. Access is gained to the interior for adjusting the screws by turning the two hooks, as shown, allowing the back to drop down on its hinge.



CHINESE WOMEN MAKE NEW DEPARTURE

Never before have fashionable ladies of China shown as much interest in European costumes as they are showing now, according to the New York Herald. Though like their spouses they are conservative in almost all things, they have not of late been able to close their eyes to the charm of modern fashions, and as a result they are now wearing on festive occasions a costume which is partly European and partly Chinese and which is altogether a notable specimen of the sartorial art.

It is light blue in color and silk is the usual material of which it is fashioned. Over a long gown, which is copiously ornamented with embroidery and miniature paintings, falls a loose wrapper, and beneath this is a small jacket reaching to the waist. Around the neck is a collar, which is a distinctly European feature, but, on the other hand, above this is a headdress which is decidedly Chinese and the latest invention of a distinguished tailor of Pekin.

Thus, while Chinese ladies of high rank dress in some respects like their European sisters, they still continue to differ from them in some very essential respects. It has been conjectured that the reason may be because they are determined not to imitate them too closely, and that is why they are now wearing such a picturesque headdress.

Wasn't in a Hurry.

She was a pretty saleswoman, in one of the Lexington street stores, and one morning, in going down town, she met a very good friend.

"Why, how well you look, Mamie," her friend gushed, "and not married yet? Really, I'll have to put in a good word for you."

Mamie's glance at her gushing friend was frozen and her face frapped as she said: "Have you ever heard me say I was in a hurry?"

Noblesse Oblige.

Green Grasshopper—Say, your red polka dot frock looks awfully hot.

Lady Bug—Well, it's an heirloom—t have to wear it.—Chicago Record-Herald.

KING EDWARD VII.

Personal Traits of the Ruler of One-Quarter of the Human Race.

King Edward VII of England reigns over about 400,000,000 people, or a quarter of mankind.

As Prince of Wales his income was about $500,000, as king he gets about $5,000 a day.

The king, the lord mayor and the constable of the Tower are the only persons who know the password to the Tower of London. This password is sent to the Mansion House quarterly, signed by the king, and is a survival of an ancient custom.

Four men in London, all of respectable standing in society, so closely resemble King Edward in appearance that it is often a source of embarrassment to them.

Edward's usual incognito when traveling abroad has been Baron Renfew. He has also been known as Mr. Moulton, and in Constantinople, which the Prince and Princess of Wales visited soon after their marriage, the pair went about through the bazaars as plain Mr. and Mrs. Williams.

How long will the King live? There is an old gypsy saying that the Prince of Wales would die by violence as soon as "a great honor was conferred upon him." The predictions of this gypsy are said to have come true in regard to other members of European royal families. The king has never shown the slightest fear of assassination. The insurance companies are rapidly approaching the limit of the risk they will accept on King Edward's life. His expectation, according to insurance tables, is 14.1 years. Allowance for moral hazard, or the chances of assassination, reduces this to ten years.

As a public speaker the king has shown mastery of such intricate and diverse subjects as art, literature, dramatic history, military matters, engineering, shipping, civic institutions, the study of the Bible and mission work, the history of Egypt, the Irish question, the management of lifeboats, collegiate education, ambulance and first aid training, agricultural improvements, live stock breeding, the reclaiming of barren land, the management of the hospitals, the housing of the poor, the Darwinian theory, railways and their management and musical training.

Between January 1 and September 1 of last year Edward went to forty-three public dinners and banquets, to twenty-five garden parties and concerts, thirty times to the opera and theatre, totwenty-eight race meetings, eleven times he was in attendance at the House of Lords, and he fulfilled forty-five official and charitable engagements.

In his own set his favorite topic of conversation has been clothes. The king is an expert shoemaker, a handicraft he chose to learn when a boy, being obliged by his royal parents to learn some trade. He has worn shoes of his own make.

One of the happiest moments of the king's life was when he won the Derby with Persimmons in 1896. Shooting, the king places above all other entertainments that can be offered him, and his principal visits have always been paid in the shooting season. The king is an inveterate smoker.

Under "Likes and Dislikes," the king has written in the Duchess of Fife's album over his signature: "I am the happiest when I have no public engagement to fulfill, when I can smoke a really good cigar and read a good novel on the quiet; when I can, like plain Mr. Jones, go to a race meeting without being chronicled in the paper the next morning that the Prince of Wales has taken to gambling very seriously and lost more money than he can ever afford to pay; when I can spend a quiet evening with the princess and my family. I am unhappiest when I have a raging toothache and have to attend some function where I must smile as pleasantly as though I never had a pain in my life."

Edward VII is rather a light eater, except at dinner, and has never been a great wine drinker.

In the matter of gifts the king has been abundantly favored. They vary in size from a cat to a hotel. Dogs, cats and other quadrupeds galore have been given or left to the king by bequest. His name has been mentioned in but far from a hundred wills as the recipient of the family dog, and on more than one occasion an annuity has been left by a testator in order that the maintenance of the animal should be no expense to the royal master.

One hobby of Edward's is collecting crystals. He also knows all about ceramics and bronzes.

One of the king's treasures is a solid gold dinner set, the most magnificent in the world. It is valued at $4,000,000 and is kept at Windsor Castle. Another unique specimen of its kind belonging to Edward is the state carriage, which cost $40,000. In addition to being the most ornate vehicle in existence it is said to be one of the most uncomfortable. Queen Victoria never used it when she could avoid doing so, as it always gave her a headache.

King Edward's champion, the Champion of England, is a young Lincolnshire farmer named Dymoke. He is of a studious and retiring disposition, little given to the gayeties of the great world. It is said he is somewhat exercised over the necessity of fulfilling the duties of his office. This is to ride out of the hall where the banquet is held after the coronation, clad in steel armor, and challenge all comers to deny the title of the new sovereign. He then pledges the king in the golden goblet filled with wine, finally backing his horse from the royal presence. Young Dymoke possesses this honor by virtue of holding the manor of Scrivelsby, which his ancestors have held since the time of the Norman kings. The Dymokes got the manor by marriage more than 500 years ago, and since then have acted as Champion at each coronation.—New York Sun.

Direct From the Cow.

Patron—See here! I don't want this. This is condensed milk.

Waiter—Yes, sah. Did yo' want de udder kind?

Patron—Exactly. I want the udder kind.—Philadelphia Press.

SURE TO ASK

The Kind of Coffee When Postum Well Made.

"Three great coffee drinkers were my old school friend and her two daughters.

They are always complaining and taking medicine. I determined to give them Postum Food Coffee instead of coffee when they visited me, so without saying anything to them about it, I made a big pot of Postum the first morning, using four heaping teaspoons to the pint of water, and let it boil twenty minutes, stirring down occasionally.

Before the meal was half over, each one passed up the cup to be refilled, remarking how fine the coffee was. The mother asked for a third cup and inquired as to the brand of coffee I used. I didn't answer her question just then, for I had heard her say a while before that she didn't like Postum Food Coffee unless it was more than half old-fashioned coffee.

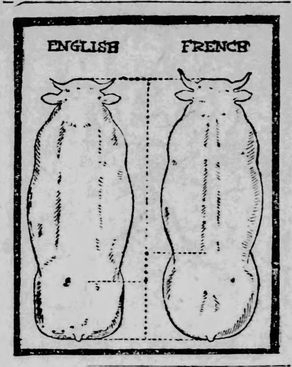
After breakfast I told her that the coffee she liked so well at breakfast was pure Postum Food Coffee, and the reason she liked it was because it was properly made, that is, it was boiled long enough to bring out the flavor. I have been brought up from a nervous, wretched invalid, to a fine condition of physical health by leaving off coffee and using Postum Food Coffee.

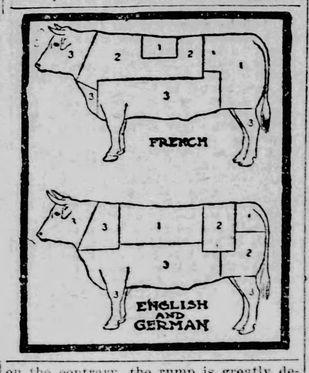
I am doing all I can to help the world out of coffee slavery, to Postum freedom, and have earned the gratitude of many, many friends." Myra J. Tuller, 1023 Troost Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Queer Differences in Cattle. Result of National Prejudices.

That it is possible for popular taste to exercise a most potent influence on the development of animals that are used for food has lately been shown in the difference between French and English cattle.

The English are very fond of roast meat and show a marked preference for those portions of a cow, such as the fillet, that are in the region of the loins, whereas the French like nothing better than "pot-au-feu," which is made of soup and boiled meat, the rump being the part of the animal from which the meat is taken. Thus, if it is true that steak is the most popular dish in England, so it is equally true that "pot-au-feu" or beef a la mode is the most popular dish in France.





Being well aware of this fact, the breeders of cattle in both countries have naturally done their utmost to develop those parts of the animal that are most appreciated. As a result, the Durham, which is the typical English cow, is almost as much appreciated in Germany, and is to-day notable for its large loins, its well developed chest and its small flaccid rump, while the Limousin, which is the typical French cow, is distinguished for its rump, which is both prominent and spacious.

The numbers 1, 2 and 3 in the accompanying pictures indicate, respectively, the first, second and third qualities of meat, as they are rated in the markets of Paris, London and Berlin. It will be seen that in France the entire rump and a small portion of the back are regarded as the first quality, that the shoulder and flank take second rank, and that the head, limbs and stomach are not highly prized.

In London and Berlin, on the other hand, only the upper part of the rump is regarded as of first quality, though not better than the loins, and the shoulder is consigned to the third rank.

These differences of taste are not more striking than the differences between the animals themselves. A Durham has a sharply defined head and a small neck and shoulders; its back is large, and is developed in a horizontal direction, the evident reason being because breeders took most pains to improve that portion of the animal in which is the fillet, so dear to the English and German palate. On the other hands, the rump is hardly developed at all. In a Limousin cow, on the contrary, the rump is greatly developed.

"These differences are not the result of chance," says M. Paul Diffloth, a well known French agriculturist, who has been studying the subject. "The Durham cow of to-day was created, so to speak, by the brothers Charles and Robert Colling, and its ancestors were the shorthorns that used to feed on the pastures of Durham. Their shape was faulty, however, and Robert Colling, noticing one day a beautifully formed calf in a yard behind a blacksmith shop, determined to try and improve the breed by means of it.

"The experiment succeeded, and from this calf, known later on as the celebrated Hubback, the Durham of to-day are descended. These English cattle differ in many respects from those of France, and the difference must be ascribed in a great measure to the fact that the British and Germans like beefsteak and roast beef and the French like 'pot-au-feu' and beef a la mode."—New York Herald.

YOU CAN'T LOSE YOUR COLLAR BUTTON

Why did not some one think of this before? We have the shoe buttoner and the glove buttoner, but who ever used a collar buttoner? We have a picture of one here which seems to be a practical help to the man with the high or tight collar, and perhaps it will be the means of saving many a temper and aching arm, besides lessening the time required for buttoning the collar to a minimum. There is really very little to the device, which consists of a flat strip of steel slotted at the centre and bent double. In practical use the button is first inserted in the buttonhole. Then the ends of the buttoner are separated sufficiently to allow the tilted head of the button to be inserted in the slot and turned at right angles to resist the pulling to which it is subjected. The ends of the buttoner having been brought together again, they are inserted in the buttonhole of the collar, and the latter is slipped over the comparatively flat head with one hand while the fingers of the other hand exert a slight pull on the buttoner. Then the other end of the collar is treated likewise, after which the ends of the buttoner are spread sufficiently to allow it to be turned in line with the button head and removed. Then the head is tilted flat and the man is ready for his tie. Albert S. Houston, of Columbus, O., is the man who thought of it.

REMOVES THE NECESSITY FOR EXTERIOR.

NEW AMERICAN SPORT. RIDING AN OSTRICH

It's conceded by naturalists and others who have made the attempt to be a pretty difficult feat to bring about the taming of an ostrich. Down in Florida, however, where they are not so pressed for time as we are on Broadway, some of the local geniuses have succeeded in realizing a wondrous possibility, says the New York Herald.

"Corbett," a 250-pound ostrich, standing eight feet high in his bare claws, has been tamed and trained to carry a rider. It is not on record that the giant bird particularly relishes this sort of service, but certain it is that he goes through the performance, as the accompanying picture shows.

The youngsters who have the temerity to mount "Corbett" keep their place by getting a grasp on the wings of the bird and then holding on. That's all there is to the feat, so far as the rider is concerned—just hold on. Those who have tried say ostrich riding isn't such unpleasant traveling when the bird is in rapid motion. When he loiters, however, the gait is said to be rather wearying.

Requiescat in Pace.

"He thought the gun wasn't loaded."

"But it really was loaded."

"After he found it out it wasn't."—Philadelphia Press.

About Abe Hummel, Famous Divorce Lawyer.

Abraham H. Hummel, the New York lawyer, who met with an accident in London, is one of the best known barristers in the United States.

He is a native of Boston and is about fifty years old, has lived in New York since he was a child. He was educated in the common schools of the city. His quick wit and bright, alert manner attracted the attention of William F. Howe, who was noted as a leader in criminal law. Mr. Howe took the young man into his office, and there Mr. Hummel laid the foundation of that knowledge of law for which he became distinguished. Mr. Hummel was admitted to the bar in 1869.

His tastes did not lie in the direction of the criminal branch of the law, and he developed his specialties, dramatic law and the laws governing marriage and divorce. He was consulted by playwrights, managers, actors and all classes who were connected with the theatre. His wide acquaintance with the people of the stage caused him to be regarded as the leading first nighter of New York. The premiere of no dramatic performance seemed complete without him.

In the intricate questions which arose out of the varying laws of the various States in the country with regard to marriage and divorce, Mr. Hummel is recognized as an authority. His ready wit, his sarcasm and his power of rapid analysis make him in court a resourceful advocate as well as a formidable opponent. Many anecdotes are told of the way he got the best of his legal adversaries by means of a cleverly turned phrase or a flash of repartee.

Mr. Hummel is a well known figure in the life of the metropolis. He was for years one of the coterie which is nightly seen at Delmonico's. Mr. Hummel is unmarried.

TO CLEANSE THE SYSTEM

Effectually yet gently, when costive or bilious, to permanently overcome habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds, or fevers, use Syrup of Figs, made by the California Fig Syrup Company.

The Point of View.

Reggy—This horse has a beautiful mouth.

Riding Master (surprised)—Think so, sir?

Reggy—Yes; I can hang on by the reins all I want to, and he doesn't mind it a bit.—Town and Country.

Discredited.

The Rev. Fourthly—Miss Mellicent, some persons have—er—complained that the ends of my sermons are—er— too long drawn out.

Mellicent (earnestly)—They have? Why, Doctor, I assure you, I always listen most eagerly for the end.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Heiskell's Ointment

quickly relieves and surely cures skin diseases. Get it from your druggist. 50c a box by mail, postpaid.

HEISKELL'S SOAP makes a beautiful complexion. 25 cts.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 531 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

I will never cease giving praise for what Heiskell's Ointment has done for me."—Mrs. G. E. Spangler, 2215 Madison St., Philadelphia.

Blood Poison Cured Free

The Remedy Is Sent Absolutely Free to Every Man or Woman Sending Name and Address.

A celebrated Fort Wayne Physician has discovered the most wonderful cure for Syphilis or Blood Poison ever known. It quickly cures all such indications as mucous patches in the mouth, sore throat, copper colored spots, chancres, ulcerations on the body, and in hundreds of cases where the hair and eyebrows had fallen out and the whole skin was a mass of boils, pimples and ulcers, this wonderful specific has completely changed the whole body into a clean, perfect condition of physical health.

The illustrations above plainly show what the Grand Discovery will do.

William McGrath, 48 Guilford st., Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I am a well man today where a year ago I was a total wreck. Several doctors had failed to cure me of syphilis. I was rid of my sores and my skin became smooth and natural in two weeks, and after completing the treatment there was not a sore or pimple on my body, and to-day I am absolutely well. I give you permission to use my name and I will answer all inquiries from suffering men."

Every railroad running into Ft. Wayne brings scores of sufferers seeking this new and marvelous cure and to enable those who cannot travel to realize what a truly marvelous work the doctor is accomplishing they will send free to every sufferer a free trial package of the remedy so that everyone can cure themselves in the privacy of their own home. This is the only known treatment that cures this most terrible of all diseases. Address the State Medical Institute, 2382 Elektron Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Do not hesitate to write at once, and the free trial package will be sent sealed in plain package.

The Farmstead.

INQUIRIES.

Worms in Pigs.

Editor Farmstead:—In answer to the inquiry in Blade regarding to pigs troubled with worms, I will say that spirits of turpentine is very good. Give half a teaspoonful at a dose once a day for several days. Give it in a little water by hand; or, if they will eat food, or drink a bit of swill or milk with it stirred in, it will be more convenient to give. It is not often that an ailing pig will take anything that turpentine is in, and the most successful way is to throw the pig on its back and have an assistant put it in the mouth with a spoon.—C. M. C., Bartlett, Ia.

To Protect Plums.

Editor Farmstead:—I see in The Blade an inquiry what will stop the falling of plums. Just take cotton-batting, such as used for quilts and comforts, and lay around the tree below the branches as soon as the leaves and blossoms begin to appear. This prevents the insects climbing. I have tried this with the best result. It is a good idea in the fall to pull down the limbs and pull off all the knotty wrinkled leaves which are full of eggs.—R. P., Gardner, Ill.

Prevents Black Leg.

Editor Farmstead:—I will say, in reply to the inquiry regarding black leg in calves, that a teaspoonful of saltpetre (pulverized) given to a calf in its feed once each three or four days, is quite a successful preventive of black leg.—C. M. C., Bartlett, Ia.

Dehorning Calves.

Editor Farmstead:—I see in The Blade the plan of C. M. C., of Bartlett, Ia., for dehorning calves. I would suggest a much easier plan than his, which has been tried and proved all right. When the calf is a week or so old, take concentrated lye, clip the horn off and put a small piece on each horn. The calf will never mind it, and will never have any horns. A small quantity of the lye is sufficient.—H. P. M., Huntersville, W. Va.

E. J. K., Iowa, also answers the question, but recommends a patent dehorning fluid. We can not mention proprietary remedies or articles in this column, as it would be a free advertisement.

Old-Fashioned Cheese.

Editor Farmstead:—For some time, in the Toledo Blade, an old-fashioned cheese recipe has been sought after. Seeing that you have not obtained it, I will send you the one I have, used by our grandmothers:

Skim night's milk, (or if you feel not too saving, take it cream and all; take morning's milk and put in pans to warm by the stove, being careful not to get it too warm. Have the best rennet soaked out ready, and, when the milk is lukewarm, add a tablespoonful of rennet to each gallon; let it stand 15 minutes, and if it is not curded by that time, add more rennet. Score it—the curd across the top, both ways, with a knife, and when the curd is quite shaky dip the whey off as cleanly as possible with a saucer. Have your hoop ready, with a clean, damp cloth to fit neatly inside; put in the curd, sprinkle with a little salt, now and then. Press about a half hour, then turn and press until the next morning, when it should be removed. This is re olden country cheese.—Mrs. J. B. W., Rockport, Ind.

To Kill Weasels.

Editor Farmstead:—I wish to say to "F. I. V." to take a store box or other box large enough to hold two or three bushels of grain, and make one or more oblong holes in the side or sides of the box, about two or three inches up from the bottom of the box. The holes must be upright, and may be three inches long, but must not be large enough for a weasel to enter the box through them. Then place the box where the weasels have been in the habit of killing your chickens; put into the box a hen and small chicken, being careful to close the box so weasels cannot enter it. Then set a steel trap an inch or so from the box, opposite each hole. The traps must be set so that the light tread of a weasel will throw or spring them. Cover the traps with feathers. The weasel will scent the chicks and the holes in the box will attract them to the traps. The above has been the most successful method of catching weasels which I have ever tried, and I have tried and caught them in many different ways.—W. H. P., Central Station, W. Va.

Ailing Turkeys.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a flock of turkeys which are apparently in good health, about six days ago I noticed one with ridges swollen below and in front of its eyes, which were about the size of the little finger. At the present writing ten out of the flock are affected in the same way. Any information from your readers in regard to this matter will be highly appreciated.—J. W., Cadillac, Mich.

Corn Recipe Wanted.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one please send a good reliable recipe for canning corn that will require no soaking of the corn before being used.—M. M. S., Cecil, W. Va.

Cuttings—Currants.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one please tell how to cut currant and gooseberry cuttings? Do they have to be all new wood, or some of last year's growth? When is the best time to cut them?

Have any Blade readers tried Green's Red Cross currants? Are they enough larger and better than the old kind to buy new bushes?—H. C. L., Roulette, Pa.

Alfalfa Culture.

Editor Farmstead:—Would like to know through the Farmstead when to cultivate alfalfa, how much to sow to an acre, and what kind of land is best adapted to its cultivation.—H. J. F., McCrea, Pa.

Strawberry Fertilizer.

Editor Farmstead:—Will somebody please tell me what kind of fertilizer is the best for strawberries, and what time of the year to apply, in case you have no manure?—J. H. G., Cave Spring, Va.

Yeast With Whey.

Editor Farmstead:—I would like to ask the readers of The Blade how to make yeast with whey from milk. I had some of the yeast made that way, and it was the best I ever used, but I have not found anyone who could tell me how to make it.—Mrs. K., Madison, Kan.

Tomato Catsup.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one please give a recipe for making tomato catsup, and tell what kind of tomatoes to use?—Mrs. J. W. O., Kansas City, Kan.

Plant Lice.

Editor Farmstead:—Can any one please tell us what, if anything, will kill plant lice on vines, etc., or drive them away?—F. T. D., Nebraska.

FEEDING WHEAT.

It Is Fully Equal to Corn for Fattening Live Stock.

The almost unprecedented drouth of the present season, which began late enough to allow the production of a large crop of wheat, is turning the attention of farmers to the possibility of feeding wheat in the place of corn. In previous years of similar conditions thousands of bushels of wheat were profitably fed. Secretary Coburn, in his report for the quarter ending September 30, 1894, included statements from a large number of farmers upon feeding wheat. These varied greatly in tenor, some regarding corn as better than wheat, others wheat as much better than corn. These views were necessarily based upon general impressions rather than exact comparisons. Experiments in feeding wheat to swine were performed at the Kansas Experiment Station, and at the experiment stations of some other states. Experiments in feeding other stock have not been made at the Kansas station, and but few at others, but hundreds of farmers have fed it to all kinds of farm animals. The following table, taken from Henry's "Feeds and Feeding," presents a compilation of the results obtained with swine at certain stations:

STATION.	Feed for 100 pounds gain.	
	Corn-meal.	Wheat meal.
	Lbs.	Lbs.
Kansas	429	411
Ohio	493	428
South Dakota	536	464
Wisconsin	549	572
Wisconsin	495	485
Averages	489	463

It will be seen that the results obtained were, on the average, practically identical. In other words, the wheat and corn fed in the form of meal are of equal value for feeding. The Kansas results are given in Bulletin No. 53, which contains some others in addition to the one included in the table. A limited number of copies of this bulletin are still available for distribution.

In feeding wheat satisfactorily, a number of considerations must be kept in view. The kernels being much smaller than those of corn, there is much more danger of their escaping mastication and passing out undigested. Many farmers who regarded it as unprofitable to feed wheat whole found on crushing or grinding it that all difficulty disappeared. It is especially necessary when fed to steers or milch cows. In animals with smaller mouths there is less waste than with cattle, and some have observed a positive advantage with sheep in feeding it whole. This was due, however, to the greater consumption of whole grain than ground. Ground wheat has an important disadvantage in feeding, in that it is apt to form a gummy mass, which adheres to the teeth, making it difficult and disagreeable to handle by the animal. This fault has been the source of some of the poor results in feeding it, and is best obviated by feeding it mixed with some other grain, as corn, oats, or Kaffir-corn. Animals fed upon a mixture are also less liable to become cloyed than when fed on wheat alone.

In brief, the nutritive value of wheat, as shown by its composition, is greater than that of corn; it can be best utilized by feeding it ground or crushed, and mixed to a certain extent with oats, corn or Kaffir-corn; it may be fed advantageously to horses, cattle, hogs, sheep or poultry.

In discussing the feeding value of wheat, the grain only has thus far been in mind. In this year of extreme scarcity of roughage it may not be amiss to inject a word of suggestion that wheat straw is much better than nothing, and that in all probability the farmers of the wheat belt can contribute to the needs of their less fortunate fellow citizens, and add to their own profits by preserving, baling and marketing their straw instead of burning it as usual.

MACARONI WHEATS.

They Can Be Grown in the Semi-Arid West.

Circular No. 18, on Macaroni wheats, of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., has just been issued, and may be obtained free by writing to the department. Mention the Toledo Blade when you write. A bulletin on macaroni wheats will soon be issued. Circular No. 18 says, in part:

During the past twenty years much interest has been awakened in the subject of crops adapted to semiarid districts, and great results have been obtained in this line. The successful establishment of Kaffir corn, Turkestan alfalfa, and awnless brome grass has already been worth many times the cost of the work, and now there is an opportunity to establish in these districts another crop, that is, macaronia wheat, which is quite as important as those mentioned, and which may be profitably grown in the Plains region of the United States far beyond the hundredth meridian.

Macaroni wheats differ radically from the ordinary bread wheats, and in the field look more like barley than wheat. The heads are flat, compressed, and bearded, the beard often being black, the chaff is usually golden yellow, but sometimes black; and, the grains are large, hard, yellowish white, and clear, or, in wheats of the best quality, sometimes translucent. There are also occasionally velvet chaff varieties. In Europe they are known simply as hard wheats, or durum wheats. The grain is much harder than that of the hardest bread wheats, and in the best varieties contains an unusual amount of nitrogen and a correspondingly small amount of starch. The quantity and quality of the gluten make them exceedingly valuable for making macaroni. They are extremely resistant to drought and resist the attacks of leaf rust and smuts to an unusual degree.

On the other hand, they will not withstand hard winters, and are usually grown as spring wheats. This fact should not be a strong objection to them, however, for they will behave very differently from the ordinary spring wheats grown in Kansas and Nebraska. South of the thirty-fifth parallel they may be sown in late autumn.

In seeking for crops suitable for semi-arid districts, we usually have especially in mind the benefit of the region and not of the crop itself. In the case of macaroni wheats, however, it is not only true that they can be grown in dry districts, but they must be grown there in order to produce the best quality of grain, and up to a minimum of about ten inches annual rainfall, the drier the better, provided the rain falls at the proper time and the soil is of the right kind.

A careful study of the conditions in east and south Russia show that in both soil and climate they are remarkably similar to those of our Great Plains region. The special climatic features of the Russian region, which are requisite for the production of good macaroni wheats, and which are also characteristic of our own Great Plains, are as follows: (1) A very low annual rainfall not exceeding 17 inches in east Russia; (2) the occurrence of a very large proportion of that rainfall in the summer months; (3) the nature of the rainfall, which occurs in the form of quick thunder storms, with few days of mist or fog; (4) corresponding to this, the low atmospheric humidity and large number of days of sunshine; (5) great extremes of temperature, but especially short, intensely hot summers. In the Russian region, however, as a result of the growing of macaroni varieties, the present actual wheat area is characterized by greater extremes of climate than the actual wheat area of the Great Plains. For example, the normal yearly rainfall of the Great Plains at the one hundredth meridian, where wheat growing is at present practically non-existent, because of the lack of drought-resistant varieties, is nearly three inches greater than that for the entire semiarid Volga region, which is one of the principal wheat regions of Russia and produce the finest macaroni wheat that is known.

The soil of the Russian region is a deep black loam, rich in humus and rather strongly alkaline, and exactly the same can be said of the Great Plains region. In the Great Plains, however, wheat has not yet been grown where these features are so striking as in the Russian region. By the use of macaroni varieties the Great Plains wheat area may be and should be extended much further westward.

In Helen Keller, the deaf, dumb and blind student at Radcliffe, the instructors in English are beginning to believe there is a hidden author of the first rank.

Cures Weak Men Free

Insures Love and a Happy Home for All.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small weak or-

L. W. KNAPP, M. D.

gans to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. L. W. Knapp, 1245 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and he will gladly send the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from his daily mail show what men think of his generosity:

"Dear Sir—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you can not realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sir—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sir—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Fifteen Decisive Battles.

Please give the names and dates of the fifteen decisive battles of the world."—P. M. S., Chattanooga, Tenn.

"Creasy's Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World" gives the following:

Marathon, 490 B. C., in which the Athenians, 11,000 strong, under Miltiades, defeated the Persians, 110,000 strong, under Xerxes.

Thermopylae—Here, 480 B. C., Leonidas, at the head of 300 Spartans and 700 Thespians, withstood the whole force of the Persians for three days. The enemy being secretly guided to the rear of the Greeks, the latter, hemmed in between two assailants, perished gloriously, all but one man, who was held in dishonor for his flight.

Philippi. — Here, 42 B. C., Octavius Caesar and Marc Antony defeated the republican forces of Brutus and Cassius, who thereupon both committed suicide.

Chalons, A. D. 451, in which the Huns, under Attila, "the Scourge of God," were defeated by the armies of the Romans and Visigoths.

Tours, A. D. 732, in which Charles Martel defeated the Saracens, and Europe was rescued from Mohammedanism.

Hastings, 1066 A. D., where William the Conqueror, at the head of his armies, defeated Harold, commanding the Saxon English.

Bannockburn, 1314 A. D., where 30,000 Scots under Robert Bruce, defeated 100,000 English under Edward II.

Lutzen, A. D. 1632.—Here Gustavus Adolphus defeated the Imperialists under Wallenstein.

Spanish Armada of 132 ships, under Medina Sidonia, scattered by the English fleet, A. D. 1588.

Worcester, September 3, 1651, where the Royalists were finally defeated by Cromwell—Cromwell's "Crowning Mercy."

Quebec, on September 13, 1759, won by Wolfe from the French general, Montcalm.

Saratoga, A. D. 1777, the British were finally defeated by their American colonists, henceforward the United States.

Valmy, 1792, the invading Germans and Austrians, missioned to chastise and dismember France, were thrashed by the young French republic.

Trafalgar, 1805, off which the British, under Nelson, gained a great naval victory over the combined fleets of France and Spain.

Waterloo, June 18, 1815, the final defeat of Napoleon.

As Creasy's history was published half a century ago, there have taken place other great battles which should be included in the above.

Venus of Milo.

"What were the physical measurements of the celebrated Venus statue?"—W. C., Titusville, Pa.

The measurements of the statue Venus of Milo, now in the Louvre at Paris, are as follows:

Height	5 feet, 7 inches
Bust	35 inches
Arm	9¼ inches
Neck	12 inches
Waist	23 inches
Hips	37 inches
Thigh	21 inches
Calf	13¼ inches
Ankle	8¾ inches

Lost Tribes of Israel.

"What probably became of the ten lost tribes of Israel, and can their descendants be traced?"—W. M., Morgantown, Pa.

After the death of King Solomon the Hebrew kingdom was divided, the tribes of Judah and Benjamin occupying the southern part of Palestine, while the ten other tribes formed the northern kingdom, which held the northern half of that country. The kings of the latter were known from that time as Kings of Israel, while the descendants of David, who ruled the other two tribes, were called "Kings of Judah." The kingdom of Israel existed for 254 years—975-721 B. C. Many of its kings were very wicked men, and in spite of reformations attempted by the prophets from time to time, the people were always more or less given to idolatry and other debasing practices. The hereditary succession of the Kings of Israel was broken 772 B. C. by military violence in 761 the Assyrians first invaded the country and laid the Israelite king under tribute. A second Assyrian invasion came in 738 B. C., when a large part of the tribes were carried as captives across the River Jordan. Not long after the Assyrian ruler levied a heavy tribute on the Israelites, and when this was not paid he seized the district of Samaria and carried to Assyria the king and nearly all the remaining population of the ten tribes. These were all settled in distant cities, and their place supplied by colonies from Assyria. These, mingling with the few Hebrews left in the country, formed afterwards the mixed nation of the Samaritans. These exiled Israelites were not treated with harshness, as one might expect from the term "captive." They were allowed to carry on any occupation they chose, to acquire property, and to retain their own religion and customs. The same privileges were granted to the tribe of Judah, which was carried into captivity by Nebuchadnezzar in 588 B. C. Fifty-four years later, when Cyrus overthrew the Babylonish empire, he issued a decree allowing the Jews to return to their own country. Only the tribes of Judah, Benjamin, and Levi availed themselves of this permission, and the other tribes disappear altogether from history from the date of the restoration. Much effort has been made by historians to discover the ultimate condition and fate of the ten tribes. Josephus says that in his time they dwelt in large communities beyond the Euphrates, and investigations of modern students concur in this assertion as correct. In later times much effort has been wasted in searching for the descendants of these tribes in modern races. But the best that can be done in the light of established history is to trace their footsteps in four directions. After the captivity some returned and mixed with the Jews; some assimilated with the Samaritans and became enemies of the Jews; many remained in Syria, mixing there with other populations and forming colonies throughout the East, but most of them, probably apostatized in Assyria, adopting the idolatry of the nation around them, and were finally merged into the stronger and more numerous people.

The Cabinet.

"What are the names of the cabinet officers at present?"—Reader, Wadestown, W. Va.

Following are their names, in order of succession to the Presidency, as provided by law:

Secretary of State—John Hay, of Ohio.
Secretary of the Treasury—Lyman J. Gage, of Illinois.
Secretary of War—Elihu Root, of New York.
Attorney General—Philander C. Knox, of Pennsylvania.
Postmaster General — Charles Emory Smith, of Pennsylvania.
Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long, of Massachusetts.
Secretary of the Interior—Ethan A. Hitchcock, of Missouri.
Secretary of Agriculture—James Wilson, of Iowa.

A Clay Cistern.

"Can a 25 or 30 barrel cistern be constructed in the northwestern Ohio clay, by cementing on the clay, using bricks for the arch and top only?"—E. F. A., Defiance, O.

We do not know, but would hardly care to try it. Will some reader of experience tell us if it can be done?

Cadet Qualifications.

"What qualifications must a person have to enter the Naval Academy? Also how tall, measure chest, and weight?"—O. L. S., Clearfield, Iowa.

He must be not under 15 nor over 20 years old; physically sound, well formed, and of robust constitution. We do not know the limitations as to height, weight, etc., and do not think there are any, as they would not be applicable to a growing boy. They are examined for entrance in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, English grammar, United States history, history of the world, algebra through quadratic equations, and plane geometry—five books of Chauvenet's geometry. A deficiency in any one study is cause for rejection. The grades are not averaged, but the applicant must pass in each and all of them. Your writing, for example, is very defective, and you should improve in it at once, if you desire to get appointed to the academy.

Dog Days.

"Is there any such thing as dog-days? I have often heard them spoken of, and if they exist, when do they begin, and how long do they last?"—D. A. T., Nola, Va.

Dog days, or the canicular period, are of ancient origin. Canicula was the old name of Canis Minor and came to be used to denote Sirius, or the Dog Star, the largest and brightest of the stars situated in the mouth of Canis Major. The ancients noticed that during a certain period the dog star rose and set with the sun, and they erroneously regarded this as the cause of excessive heat and frequent calamities. They counted the dog days from the heliacal rising of Procyon, and made them 40 in number—20 before and 20 after the rising of the star. The heliacal rising means the time when the star, after being practically in conjunction with the sun and invisible, emerges so as to be visible in the morning before sunrise. The generally accepted period is from July 3 to August 11. Various durations from 30 to 54 days have been assigned to dog days. The date of their beginning changes at the rate of about one day in seventy years on account of the precession of the equinoxes. The Egyptians thought the rising of the dog star with the sun produced either the rising of the Nile or destructive droughts.

National Judiciary.

"Please give brief description of the national courts and names of supreme judges."—F. H. S., Kreamer, Pa.

The supreme court of the United States consists of nine members—a chief justice and eight associate justices.

There are nine United States circuit courts each with two circuit judges. Each justice of the supreme court is assigned to one of the circuits, and sits with the judges of that circuit.

There are 76 United States district courts, each with a district judge.

The supreme court is made up as follows: Chief Justice—Melville W. Fuller. Associate Justices—John M. Harlan, Horace Gray, David J. Brewer, Henry B. Brown, George Shiras, Jr., Edward D. White, Rufus Peckham, and Joseph McKenna.

Wireless Telegraphy.

"Please explain how messages are sent by wireless telegraph."—I. W. C., Rock Cave, W. Va.

Marconi discovered that one peculiar set of electric vibrations could be set up in the universal ether, traveling out from the point where they are excited in all directions. Ordinary electric waves require a wire to conduct them—the electric vibrations being set up in the molecules of the metal itself. By the use of an ordinary telegraph key, the electric vibrations of the Marconi apparatus are set up or stopped. The waves pass through the air, earth, water, etc., and when they reach the vertical wire at the receiving station they are used to actuate a telegraphic sounder. The drawback to the apparatus is that the messages can be read by others than those intended. For instance, suppose two ships, forty miles apart, were both equipped with the apparatus, and one should open communication with a station on shore, forty miles off, the operator on the other ship could receive it as readily as the one on shore.

Melchisedec.

W. M., Centerville, Miss.: There are but two places in the Old Testament where Melchisedec is mentioned — in Genesis xiv., 18-20, and Psalms cx., 4. He is mentioned by Paul in Hebrews v., vi., and vii., where the two Old Testament references are quoted, and Melchisedec's typical relation to Christ is stated at great length. No one knows anything more of him than is stated in those passages, and no questions as to his nature can receive any satisfactory answer. There has been a vast deal of speculation wasted on the subject, but without any result.

The Book of Daniel.

"Some Mormons here claim that their church is the kingdom spoken of in Daniel ii., 44. Are they correct? If not, who is that kingdom?"—T. J. M., St. Paul, Neb.

Because those people make such a claim, is no reason you should accept it, is it? The Book of Daniel is, apocryphal, and the efforts of the Christian church have expended much study and care upon it. With regard to the passage cited, there are two interpretations. The first is that the "fourth kingdom" meant the Roman empire which afterward divided into two—the Eastern and Western empires; that the kingdom set up was the church of Christ which began with his mission on earth which took place in the bey-day of Roman power. The other is that it refers to the gathering of the Jews once more in Palestine.

Our Largest Cathedral.

"Is St. Patrick's cathedral, New York, the largest church building there?"—A. W., Morenci, Mich.

The Episcopal cathedral of St. John the Divine is now being erected in New York and is a much larger structure than St. Patrick's cathedral. The latter, however, is the largest completed church edifice in New York city. St. Patrick's is 306 feet in length, while St. John's is to be 601 feet. The breadth of St. Patrick's is 96 feet, as compared with 296 of the Episcopal structure. St. Patrick's cost $2,500,000. Already $2,000,000 has been spent on St. Johns, and it will cost on completion fully $15,000,000. It will probably require 15 or 20 years to complete it. History shows that the work of building great cathedrals is necessarily slow. It took more than a hundred years to complete St. Peter's church in Rome.

The Benders.

"Please tell the story of the Bender family."—J. C. C., Madison, Wis.

In the spring of 1873 the whole country was shocked by the story of a series of particularly atrocious murders which had been committed near Cherryvale, a little town in Kansas, by a family of German squatters named Bender. It was a wild, desolate community, full of rough characters who had followed in the footsteps of the Indians, and a poor place for peaceably inclined persons. The Benders used to entertain travellers and murder them in the night by beating their brains with hammers from behind a canvas partition. When the family disappeared nine bodies were found buried in the neighboring orchards, but they probably represented only a small part of the total number of victims, for these crimes had been going on for more than a year and a half. When finally suspicion was directed toward them, after the murder of Dr. York, an Independence, they managed to put the authorities on the wrong track for about ten days, in which time they packed up their household goods and disappeared. Since that time, despite the rewards of $500 a head offered both by the state and the county, nothing has been seen or heard of them, and very few claims for the rewards have been made. Recently, however, Governor Stanley, of Kansas, has decided to pay the reward to a man who says that he not only knows the Benders, but that he had the misfortune to marry, as third husband, Kate Bender, the daughter. To get away from her he was compelled to disguise himself in women's clothes as she made several almost successful attempts to kill him. According to his story the Benders went to Colorado, so they have since lived, with the exception of a few years spent in Texas, under the name of Baker, and John Bender is said to be head groom in a racing stable. The man's story is said to be plausible, and hope of the residents of Cherryvale, who have seen his wife, think that she is Kate Bender, although they are not sure enough of it to swear to it on the stand.

Derivatives.

"Please tell me what languages the following words come from: Philosophy, chemistry, zoology, horology, histology, hypnotism and astronomy."—H. E. A., Lockhart, W. V.

Astronomy is from two Greek words—Astron, a star, and nemo, distribute.

Chemistry is directly from the word chemist, formerly alchemist, which is from the low Latin word alchemica, which was derived from the Arabic al klina, meaning "the infusion."

Histology is from the Greek histo, a tissue, and logy, the science of.

Horology is from the Greek hora, an hour, and logy.

Hypnotism is from the Greek hupnos, sleep.

Philosophy is from the Greek phileo, love, and sophia, wisdom.

Zoology is from the Greek zoon, an animal, and logy.

Andersonville.

A. O., Fitzgerald, Ga.: The stockade of the prison pen at Andersonville, either rotted away or was carried off—or nearly all of it. We believe some of it still remains. It was never taken to Chicago. There is a national cemetery at Andersonville, and the old prison pen site has been purchased by an association, the government appropriating money to erect a monument costing $4,000.

Miscellaneous.

A. D., Fayette, O.: Yes.

S. S., Akron, Ind.: We know of no book treating of those subjects.

J. T. B., Avon Park, Fla.: Unfortunately we do not know the names of any.

T. J. B., Audubon, Ga.: We never heard of the song, and can not print music in The Blade.

W. H. J., Finch, W. Va.: Inquire by letter of some wholesale dealer in dry goods, at Pittsburg, Baltimore or Wheeling.

S. A. H., Reed's Gap, Pa.: Grand Army men agree that your relic is an early medal of that order, but none know its history.

H. C. T., Plymouth, Ind.: Vinegar often has small "wigglers" in it. The eggs are laid by an insect, and from the wiggler comes the insect again.

H. D. H., Minneapolis, Minn.: We had to drop the Camp Fire department several years ago, as we could not get original matter suitable for it.

S. P., Bridgeton, N. J.: The American Bible Society, New York city, prints Bibles of every size and style. Write to it. We have no cartoons.

D. S. H., Taylor, Neb.: We expressed no opinion as to whether Job ever existed or not. We simply stated the two opinions held by Biblical critics.

A. M. D., Elon, Ind.: Your sample is a clayey shale, colored by iron. Such a rock does not indicate coal, nor the absence of coal. The only way to find whether coal is there is by the drill.

B. B. F. P. C., Maxwell, N. C.: The 9th U. S. Infantry is in the Philippines, except only Co. B. Address letters to Manilla. Co. B is the legation guard at Pekin. Address "China, via San Francisco."

Scotchman, Hebo, Ore.: The taking of the husband's name by the wife is a custom, but we do not think it a requirement of law in any state. It is for the protection of her good name. Divorce can only be obtained through the courts.

J. T. C., Amherst, Neb.: We think not, but you would better inquire of the Register of the United States land office at Alliance, Brokenbow, Lincoln, McCook, North Platte, O'Neill, Sidney or Valentine, in your state.

E. M. M., Ovid, Mich.: Despite the fact that The Blade is not in the market for any volunteered literary matter, we constantly receive it. Its return is really a tax on the editor. Please send us nothing except contributions to the Household, the Farmstead and the Question Bureau.

Mrs. J. W. will please repeat her query, giving her full name and postoffice address. Her question was evidently inclosed in a letter to the business office, but the editor of this department has nothing to do with the business letters, and never sees them. Only the query reached his desk.

H., El Reno, Okla.: There were a number of millionaires in the United States before the civil war—men who made their money in trade, like A. T. Stewart, or in cotton, like a number of wealthy men in Memphis, New Orleans, Charleston, etc., but we never saw a list of them. The tremendous development of railways and manufacturing after the war gave opportunities to energetic men such as did not exist before.

G. C. B., Newton-Hamilton, Pa.: Flint is found in all colors, and arrow and spear heads were made from all varieties. The writer has seen pure white, gray, pink, blue, blue-gray, mottled, flesh-colored, brown, yellow and black ones. The money value of such things is excessively small. The writer has bought collections of a hundred or more at less than a nickel apiece.

Name a New Fighter

One the 10th of August the torpedo boat destroyer Bainbridge will be launched at the shipyard of Neafie & Levy, Camden. When the speedy little fighter slides down the ways she will be formally given her name—the name that old Commodore Bainbridge made famous in

LOUISA BAINBRIDGE-HOFF.

naval annals—by Miss Louisa Adele Bainbridge-Hoff, great-granddaughter of the commodore. The young sponsor's father is a captain in the navy, and her brother a lieutenant.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Miss Chicago—Do you think this black is a fast color?

Miss Boston—I certainly hope not.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Newly Wed—I want you to give me a little advice. What is the right thing to do when your wife asks you for money and you haven't got it?

Oletimer—Oh, there is no right thing to do under those circumstances. Anything you do will be wrong.—Tit-Bits.

"No," said the impecunious one, "you can't believe all that you see in the newspapers."

"Are you prepared to specify?" the other man asked.

"I am. I saw a statement in the financial columns that money was easy, but when I tried to negotiate a loan I found that the reverse was true."

"You misunderstood the paragraph. It didn't say that people were easy."—Judge.

Vangingerbilt—I say, old man, give me a good disguise for the fancy ball.

Balkinghorse—Chalk your nose and go sober.—The Schoolmaster.

"Aunt Backy, how do you like your clergyman's shirt waist costume?"

"Oh, it isn't so bad, when you remember how John the Baptist got himself up."—Chicago Record-Herald.

It is heard that future invoices of the southern mules purchased by England will be attended by southern negroes. England believes in the doctrine of buffer states—between the mules' heels and the British anatomy.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

"Pa, what is a philosopher?"

"A philosopher, Jimmie, is a man who thinks he has got through being a fool."—Detroit Free Press.

"De man dat staht out to git sumpin' foh nuffin'," said Uncle Eben, "ginerly winds up by gittin' nuffin' foh sumpin'."—Washington Star.

Health, a medical journal published in London, England, editorially says: Those suffering and needing a safe pain reliever, should take two five-grain anti-kamnia tablets. Any good druggist can supply them and they should be in every family medicine chest.

Obeying Instructions.

The Lebanon Valley railroad gives employment to a great many Pennsylvania Dutch as train hands. A passenger conductor instructed a new and inexperienced brakeman that when a stop was made at a station he must call out from his end of the train, for the information of travelers, the same name that he—the conductor—did at the other.

In due time a stopping place was reached. The conductor shouted "Reading!"

"Same at dis end!" yelled the brakeman.—Lippincott's Magazine.

Hard to Believe.

Jones—I see they've discovered oil in Texas.

Smith—What! Did the Standard Oil Co. give its consent?—Puck.

TROUBLES OF AN AMBASSADOR

A Morning With the Secretary of the United States Embassy at Paris.

GEN HORACE PORTER
AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE

The first secretary of the American embassy was beginning his official day. Outside, in the large salon, six American citizens and one Frenchwoman were waiting to confide their troubles and prefer their requests, writes Sterling Heilig from Paris to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. His first visitor was an American woman of wealth and position and with a misunderstanding with her Paris landlord.

"I rented the apartment two months ago," she explained in tones of injured innocence; "I have taken greater care of the furniture than I would have of my own; I have scarcely ever had visitors except on my afternoon; I have lived most quietly and paid my rent regularly. Now he will not let me move out until I pay four months' more rent."

"Had you signed a lease?" inquired the first secretary gently. It is to be noted that he showed no surprise at finding the duties of a house agent thrust upon him. "No? Then do you remember having a verbal understanding as to the duration of the lease?"

"The landlord says that I rented the apartment for six months," replied the lady. "But I certainly never agreed to stay so long, because how could I know whether I would like it? And my sister had not yet decided that she would not remain in Italy, in which case—"

"If they can prove a verbal lease for six months they may be able to hold you to it," said Mr. Vignaud, when she had finished. "Such verbal leases are admitted in France. But I will write a letter to your landlord, explaining that he ought to yield. Perhaps he will. They generally do, when we write to them. If he turns out to be inflexible, however, I will have to refer you to the counsel of the embassy. Call again."

The next visitor was another American woman of wealth and position. She had lost a sapphire and diamond ring. Living in a smart little boarding hotel, she now and again had missed objects, but this was the first serious disappearance; and she felt in the mood of a good talk about it. "I can not suspect my own maid, can I? She has been with me two years, and when I had nervous prostration she cared for me like a trained nurse. The chambermaid who brings up the morning coffee is not the same as the one who makes the beds. There is a man who waxes and polishes the floors; and, as I have not been feeling well the last week, two different waiters have brought up meals to my private sitting room, but I do not think either go as far as the bedroom. It was a large sapphire, with four pure-water blue-white diamonds of about a half carat each, all of the old-fashioned cutting. It belonged to my husband's first wife, and I valued it particularly because—"

"Madame," replied the first secretary of the American embassy at Paris. "I will write to the police to try to find it. You would better remain at home as much as possible to-morrow and the next day; and if an unknown person sends up his card, do not hesitate to receive him. It may be a detective. By the way, you have nothing you would not want noticed, I presume? No undeclared pet dogs about your rooms? Have you made your declaration of d'etrangere? We may be going to antagonize the hotel servants, you know; and they are always read to respond with secret denunciations."

As she of the ring passed out, a thorough American business man and tourist entered. "My name is J. B. Jones, of Philadelphia. I came in night before last from London, and, do you know, they arrested me? Took me to the committing magistrate, held me an hour, and let me go, after I told to them the story of my life, who I am, where from, parents' names and professions, business, income, wife and children's names, object in life, and present destination. What kind of a country is this, anyway?"

"Was it about cigars—or English matches?" ventured the first secretary.

"How did you know?" replied the other. "Yes, they found a box of imported cigars that had not been opened, and another half smoked up. There were a few boxes of matches, too. What of that?"

"The government of the republic, in order to distribute the burden of taxation as evenly and lightly as possible, has made the luxury of tobacco a government monopoly. No one may import tobacco, even for his own use, without permission and paying the duty. They are very strict. Matches are also a monopoly."

"How could I know that?"

"Yes, certainly," replied M. Vigrand, patiently, "but to the inspectors, you see, it will look as if you knew. Havana cigars are notoriously cheap in London, while they are as notoriously dear in France. And the matches. How many boxes had you?"

"Perhaps a dozen."

"How will you explain bringing in such a stock, if you did not know about the monopoly? As a matter of fact, English matches are looked upon as peculiarly desirable in Paris. I do not know why, because the government matches are good, although a little dearer; but people have a mania for saving on these trifles, and the customs inspectors are put to continual annoyance by this kind of smuggling. Indeed, matches are harder to get over than cigars. A man may have his favorite brand of cigars, but why should he bring in a stock of matches?"

"I will rely on you to get me out of it," said the American business man—and tourist. The tourist had evidently got the better of the business man already for he exhibited no diffidence in putting such a burden on the diplomatic representatives of his country. "The consul's clerk sent me up here," he added.

"The consul can do nothing in such a case," admitted the man of the embassy. "Small as it may look to you, it is a government matter, requiring intervention with French officials, but the consul is not a commercial representative. He can not communicate with the proper officials for you."

"Oh, I don't care which of you does it!" exclaimed the tourist, with fine impartiality.

The first secretary began taking notes, as if he had no other business than to save tourist smugglers from the consequences of getting caught. "We will represent your case to the proper people," he said, "and will try to get you off as lightly as possible. There will be a contravension. You will have a fine to pay; but I think I can promise you there will be nothing more serious."

"And do you spend your day at this kind of thing?" I asked Henry Vignaud. Four more visitors had already been announced; and it looked as if his morning would be taken up by petty cases having nothing in common with the proper routine of an embassy.

"Yes," he answered. "Of course, they have no right to ask us to do these things; but it is the practice of the embassy never to refuse. In fact, the only strictly diplomatic case that I find on my list to-day is that of a naturalized American citizen; and he will not call in person, because he is languishing in a military prison. Such cases are a constant source of annoyance and trouble in comparison with which these others are nothing.

"Now, here is the dilemma," explained the first secretary, taking up a bundle of papers. "The government of the French republic does not admit that one of its citizens has the right to renounce French citizenship as long as he is liable to perform military service in France.'

"You mean his three years' conscript service."

"Not at all. The reserve brings him to his thirty-sixth year. There is the active army, the reserve of the active army and the territorial. The moment he is transferred to the territorial he may change his nationality without asking permission of the government, but when a French citizen gets naturalized in the United States before that time he can not come back here without exposing himself to be arrested, tried and punished, and then put into the service, which he is supposed to have deserted."

"What can you do for such a man?" I asked.

"We can have him released if he can prove that he was naturalized after the time when he was liable to serve in the reserve of the active army. Otherwise he must bear his fate."

Mr. Vignaud spoke these words a sound of some one gently sobbing penetrated to his private room. Presently there was a knock at the door. The first secretary went to it, opened it, disappeared for a moment and then returned with what was evidently a woman in distress. Far be it from the present writer to treat that form of human misery known as being dead broke in Paris with levity, especially when it clings to lovely woman. I will, therefore, draw a veil over what followed. It will be sufficient to state that here was an American woman without funds and without friends in a foreign country. Naturally she applied to her ambassador.

I say naturally, for barring the United States of America, every civilized government makes provision for what is called repatriating its destitute citizens. The diplomatic, and even the consular representatives of all the other governments have expense accounts allowed for the relief of such of their wandering citizens as have not eaten—for example—during twenty-four hours.

"What can you do for such dead-broke Americans?" I asked.

"We can do nothing," replied Mr. Vignaud. "Our government does not provide one cent to help Americans in distress, and it makes no provision for getting them back home again. Every other government does. Ours alone refuses."

"Has it ever been talked about?"

"Yes, but not officially, for congress never will make an appropriation for the purpose. Fortunately, there is an American relief society in Paris, composed of wealthy Americans of the colony. When they find deserving cases they take them up and treat them generously."

"And do the dead broke citizens appear often?"

"We have one or two or three a day right through the year," he answered sorrowfully. "During the exhibition the number was incredible. Americans come over here without funds, taking it for granted that they could make money. We have got most of that batch back home by this time, but a fair number still hangs on, and the new ones come according to the old average of one or two a day."

Madame Discontent.

Her husband is all right—but he is so fat!

Her little boy is all right—but he is growing so spindling!

Her home is all right—but the paint is too light!

Did she like the last lecture at the club? Liked what he said very much—but his hair was cut so short—like a prize fighter's!

Her new tailor suit is all right—but Mrs. Xyz has her coat a trifle, the merest shred, longer, and it's much better!

Her new hat is elegant—but if that ribbon was a shade darker, now!—Boston Herald.

Kissing to Be Omitted.

The kissing of the King by each peer is one of the "services" to be abolished. William IV wished to get rid of this ceremonial in 1831, but ultimately he was obliged to submit, and was even kissed by the archbishops and bishops, a part of the affair to which he had strongly and specially objected.—London Truth.

NOBILITY.

It is not that the mountains make the men,
In solitary grandeur, but apart—'
The towering hilltops can but serve to start
A sleeping nobleness to life again.
The great-souled natures find their province when
They join the toilers in the street, the mart,
Their honest, rugged sturdiness of heart
Kindling responsiveness unstirred till then.
For such is not the narrow, binding creed,
Nor struggle to excel at others' cost—
The bickering selfish strife to win who can.
On the the Pharisaic cult is lost;
Theirs is to seek and help the crying need,
To stir in all the majesty of man.
—Frederick William Memmott, in the Springfield Republican.

The Sunday School.

Sunday-School Lesson for August 18—Abraham's Intercession (Gen. xviii:16-33). By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

INTRODUCTION.—In this series of studies it must be borne in mind that Abraham was in training to be the father of a great people in whom all nations should be blessed. Every event in his history had something to do with his preparation for such a mission. This will appear in what lies between last lesson and this—the story of Hagar and Ishmael, the renewal of the covenant, the institution of circumcision, the change of the name from Abram to Abraham, the promise concerning Sarah, and it will also be manifest in the passage before us. Two angels, having the appearance of men, came to Abraham's tent on their way to destroy the city of Sodom on account of its sin. This was a return to the method employed with the antediluvians. The angels were entertained with true oriental hospitality, but said nothing of their business while they tarried. Their stay was wholly devoted to such refreshment as travelers need.

CONSIDERED (Verses 16, 17, 18).—When they departed Abraham accompanied them a short way as an act of courtesy, that they might find the best road and be most comfortably and surely advanced toward Sodom. One of the two as they walked considered the dignity of their companion as predicted in his career, destined to become a mighty nation, a blessing to other nations. This indicated that what had been promised was known to the visitors, who, though Abraham may not have been aware of it, were from the celestial world, beings who had for the time assumed bodily form for the sake of intercourse with men. One of them was called Lord, and some have supposed that he was Jesus, who manifested himself on many occasions before the advent (Dan. vii:13). But others think that title was merely one of special honor, used variously to designate those whose rank needed to be distinguished. The two messengers from God considered whether they ought not to explain to Abraham what they proposed to do, as if he were entitled to such information.

ESTEEMED (Verse 19).—Along with these reflections were others concerning the personal qualities of Abraham, who was esteemed not for his future position only but for the excellence of his character. And in the measurement of that the elements prized most in our western civilization—such as honesty, truthfulness and benevolence—were not the most fraternal or patriarchal virtues alone were named, those which would render him valuable in those times in advancing righteousness in the earth. He was said to command them and command his household,—he would institute a system of wholesome family government by which his faith and the terms of the covenant would be transmitted to posterity. Moreover, this was given as the ground for the belief in his future greatness,—the Lord could consistently bestow upon him what was promised, because he was worthy to receive it. There is app arent in that in that day family religion was esteemed as essential to the public welfare, the condition of the Divine blessing (Eph. vi:4).

DISCLOSED (Verses 20, 21, 22).—For these reasons the angelic visitors felt that Abraham should be made acquainted with what they were about to do. But why? Not merely for the world's good but for his own. It was important to let men know that God would punish the wicked, that the story of retribution might be told as a warning to all coming generations. (Ex. xxxiv:7). That it was told many times was due to the fact that angels made the disclosure in advance to the father of Israel. (Matt. x:15). The recital was made in no uncertain way. In obedience to the city's slogan it had been carried to heaven, and this embassy had been sent forth to inspect and if necessary to judge. We seem this how good men are taken into the plans and counsels of God. He who is with his Maker has part with him in the world's great work, and regulations are made that co-operation may be more complete, and that the outcome, when it appears, may be understood.

PLEADED (Verses 22 to 26).—The prospect of a city's destruction awakened Abraham's solicitude, proving him to have a heart that beat with sympathy for others, and indicating also that he had qualities which, brought out, might make him a benefactor. It is possible that he thought first of Lot, who was then a citizen of Sodom. (Gen. xiii:12). Having delivered his nephew from enemies he would naturally desire to save him from the wrath of God. But he put forth a plea on a different basis, not making any request on family considerations. "Will thou destroy the righteous with the wicked?" he inquired. He evidently believed that in a great city some had been able to maintain their integrity. By a series of questions, all centered in the thought that a righteous judge would distinguish between the innocent and the guilty, he pressed his earnest suit until a promise was given that if 50 righteous were found the city should be delivered. The number was small but larger than the prophet sought. (Jer. v:1.)

QUERIED (Verses 27 and 28).—It is interesting to note the working of a mind intent on attaining a point. How quickly the angle of vision changes to take in all particulars and to adjust and re-adjust until a satisfactory conclusion is found. The primary principle of Abraham's plea had been granted, that the wicked should not involve the righteous in punishment. There remained another question, quite as important. How many righteous will suffice to stay the hand of judgment? Fifty had been named, but would a less number answer the purpose? The queries were running along a practical side of the subject into details that were of great moment. Suppose there were five less than 50 righteous people in the city would it be destroyed? That was quite the same as to urge a modification of the former decision, and the angel consented. If forty and five only be found the city may be spared.

DIMINISHED (Verses 29 to 32).—The objective point in the intercessor's mind was not yet reached. He had moved toward it by slow steps, feeling constantly that there was some impediment in his pleading for which he humbly requested pardon. But having begun he had increased in courage and liberty. Now he determined to diminish the figures until the smallest number possible would be reached. From 45 he dropped to 40, from 40 to 30, from 30 to 20, from 20 to 10. Each time came the angel's assurance, and each time the patriarch thanked him for the reply to another request. It was a valuable experience to the pleader. He was being educated in the ways of Divine providence. He was learning lessons in prayer, in the value of the righteous. He was gathering up information concerning the evil that is in the world and learning how deep was the degradation of men. It is a good thing to stand before God and advocate for the righteous.

SEPARATED (Verse 33).—Nothing more was said on either side. The messengers moved toward Sodom, and Abraham toward his tent. Pleading had ceased and judgment must begin. But the conditions of that judgment have been settled, and they will not be violated. A pledge has been given that for ten righteous souls a city shall not be destroyed. It would be well for us to enter into the reflections of Abraham as he walked alone after this interview, his thoughts of God, of sin, of righteousness, of penalty, of mercy, filling his mind. How wonderful a man should be who had a part with the doings of the Almighty. And the angels as they journeyed probably conversed concerning the man they had met—his earnest pleading, his intense interest in behalf of others, his moral and mental qualities so clearly displayed. And out and beyond in the distance, unseen by Abraham and possibly unknown to the celestials, were far-reaching influences of this interview. The heavenly and the earthly have met and communed and separated.

CONCLUSION.—This incident was profitable to Abraham, not only in the ways indicated in the above comments, but in giving him the twofold view of human life, both necessary to a leader of men. The lower view, by no means unworthy, taken from the standpoint of the present time, regards the security of individuals and pleads for protection on the score of righteousness. The higher view, taken from the standpoint of eternity, regards the aggregate of the race and the ultimate issues of character and conduct. It is well to protect ten men or one man, but in order to do that accumulated evil must not be allowed to culminate itself into conditions to blight thousands of lives and disseminate far and wide the seeds of strife and sorrow. Abraham in his love for the few must come into sympathy with God who turns and overturns for the establishment of universal truth and righteousness. Solicitude for persons must not prevent one from seeing the glory of the kingdom. The lesser prayer must be merged in the larger prayer (Matt. vi:9).

Boy Called the Bluff.

At Wichita a small boy went into the studio of a photographer and said he wanted his picture taken. "I want it tooken on my horse," said the boy, and jokingly the photographer answered, "All right, bring your horse up." The boy disappeared, but in a minute there was a smash and a bang on the stairs that almost shook the building, and in came the boy leading his saddle pony. The photographer was game, however, and, finding his bluff called, he mounted the boy on the pony and took his picture.

France's Naval Manoeuvres.

New York Sun.

The problem laid down for the annual French naval manoeuvres, which have just been completed, was intended to represent the conditions of war between France and Great Britain, in which the English Channel or Home squadron would attempt to join the English Mediterranean squadron, and would be opposed by the French Mediterranean fleet, assisted if possible by the French Northern or Channel fleet.

Squadron B, of six battleships under Vice-Admiral Menard and five cruisers under Rear Admiral Gourdon, represented the English Home fleet. C squadron, of four battleships under Rear Admiral de la Noe, stood for the British Mediterranean fleet. Vice-Admiral De Maigret commanded the French fleet charged with preventing the junction of Squadron B and C. He had four battleships and seven cruisers under Rear Admiral Caillard, while Rear Admiral Malarme, with four vessels, represented the French Home squadron coming to the assistance of the Mediterranean fleet. It will be seen that the various forces were only "outlined," no attempts having been made to make the contending fleets nearly so large as those they represented.

The system followed gave a conventional numerical value to each vessel. Admiral Maigret's French Mediterranean fleet was valued at 1,200 points, and Admiral Mallarme's was placed at 305. Squadron B, representing the English Channel squadron, was worth 1,750, and Admiral de la Noe's, representing the British Mediterranean fleet, was worth 425. Thus the English fleets were valued at 2,175 points against the 1,555 of the French vessels. It is suggested that these values were made purposely less than the actual value of the forces that would have been engaged in such a conflict in war, because the French admiralty was discounting a possible quarrel with the Triple Alliance, in which a German squadron might come south to join Italy, while the Russians were hastening to the aid of France. In actual war, such a complication would require at various points French squadrons which could not interfere with or take part in the attempt to prevent the junction of the two British fleets, and their detachment from the French Home and Mediterranean fleets would reduce the latter to something like the numerical value assigned to them in the manoeuvres.

The "war" ended with an English victory. Vice-Admiral Menard's fleet succeeding in making the junction with Rear Admiral de la Noe. He sustained some losses, however, but reached Ajaccio in Corsica with his combined fleets still surpassing in value the separate French squadrons. The manoeuvres thus probably revealed to the French ministry of marine weak points which will be strengthened in the future, and so the trial may be considered as completed successfully.

At the end of the manoeuvres, the combined squadrons, under command of Admiral Gervais, went to Toulon, where a test was made of the capacity of the port for coaling and repairing so large a fleet (thirty vessels) at short notice. Within an hour after the arrival of the fleet, 4,750 tons of coal had been taken on board, so that this final test may be said to have been ended satisfactorily. The outcome of the manoeuvres should be gratifying to the French, unless important accidents and defects were developed about which no public report has been made.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1901.

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THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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We are now prepared to furnish special yearly rates for The Weekly Blade, to those who desire to raise us clubs. We desire clubs early this year, and to end we make our most favorable terms now.

HEREDITARY SUFFRAGE.

The New York Sun publishes a letter written by Senator Morgan, of Alabama, in which he discusses the "grandfather clause" of the proposed new constitution of his state. His views are so sound and so clearly expressed, that The Blade takes pleasure in reproducing the main portions herewith:

The American revolution was not so much a redress of grievances as it was a struggle to abolish heredity in government. That was the real line of division between democratic and regal government and the church established by law. Heredity disappeared, with its associated rights of perpetuity in the ownership of lands, and many minor hereditaments of feudalism, such as titles and tenures and servitudes, when our new democratic scheme of government was instituted.

Political heredity, and all its appurtenances, such as prerogative and titular nobility and primogeniture, and all its protecting laws, such as corruption of blood, premunire and excommunication, perished and were placed under the ban of prohibition by our constitution. Whoever would restore any of these, to that extent discredits the cause of the revolution.

Without suffrage the new system had no possible means of expressing the sovereign will of the people in laws and their enforcement by executive and judicial authority.

These necessary agents of the government by and for the people can only be chosen by voters; and voters could only be created by law, not by inheritance. These voters are chosen representatives to perform the single function of electing the lawful officers of government.

The trust confided in them is personal and can neither be sold nor delegated, transmitted by inheritance nor by will to the people. It is this quality of non-transmissibility that distinguishes it from the regal form of inheritable power and marks the line of the impassable gulf between regal government and democratic government. The voters as a class, or body, have certain physical conditions, such as age and sex, that are necessary qualifications and certain moral and political qualifications that are personal and independent of inheritable blood.

To make blood the medium of transmitting the electoral power from father to son is to uproot from its foundations the whole system of democratic government and to substitute the system and the form of regal government.

The transmission of the electoral power by the blood of inheritance from father to son would destroy all distinction between regal government and democracy, and would threw the door wide open for a return to the system that the American revolution abolished. The steps would be few and would be rapidly taken, to the complete restoration of monarchy, so soon as we give to any class of voters the power to qualify their sons as voters by inheritance. In this case, it is the first step with a fatal and irrevocable effect. The argument is irresistible that offices should follow the blood if the power that creates them is the blood of inheritance; and this is all that is meant in the British system of ennobling the rich, who alone legislates in the House of Lords and of regal blood and prerogative which upholds the Throne, and the power of appointment to office, which is an appanage of the Throne, and the pardoning power over which the people have no control.

The Senator makes it clear that the taking away the franchise from illiterate negroes, while allowing illiterate whites to retain it through the "grandfather clause," violates the fundamental principles of a government of the people by the people for the people. It is an endeavor to establish an aristocracy in a republic. This is real imperialism, and Mr. Bryan should make haste to break the dense silence he has maintained on Southern electoral devices—a silence which is remarkable, because he is constantly giving his opinion, generally in the form of carping criticism, upon anything and everything going on in the world.

NOVELS ARE POPULAR.

The statistics of the public libraries of the United States show that about half the books taken out are works of fiction. For instance, the June report of the Columbus library shows that "juvenile" fiction comprised 32.7 per cent., and prose fiction 23.99 per cent. of the books drawn out—a total of 56.69 per cent. Other cities give figures which closely approximate to those from Columbus.

The liking of the youthful mind for stories is well known, and the Columbus ratio of one-third of all the books taken out is probably paralleled by the experience in other cities. But the adult mind has also a strong liking for the novelist's work. This is a perennial source of disquiet to many of the "unco guid," who are opposed to any one reading anything but what is denominated "solid" literature. However, their adverse criticisms do little good. People read what they like, without regard to the opinions of their censors. They enjoy fiction, and therefore they read it.

However, there is one thing which must be remembered—that the quality of the average modern novel is far better than ever before. Among the vast number of such works issuing perennially from the press, there are very few that are not far above the average level of thirty years ago. It is a far cry from Mrs. Southworth, Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, and their compeers, whose books were enormously popular then, to the writers of the works of fiction which are most popular to-day. The modern novel is instructive as well as entertaining, and it is generally free from the utterly false views of life which found the chief defect of those of a generation ago.

General prosperity depends on harmonious relations between capital and labor, and for this reason every citizen will hope for a speedy termination of the steel strike.

Uncle Sam reduced his taxes and increased his revenues during the month of July. Your uncle knows his business.

THE STEEL STRIKE.

It seems that the two great trusts—that in steel and that in labor—which are contending for the mastery, are to settle down to a test of endurance. The leaders of both are using braggadocio, and making statements which will be proved false when a settlement is finally reached. The failure to come to an agreement has a depressing effect on business in many lines, and this is accentuated by the fear that the disturbance will increase through "sympathy" strikes in other lines than the steel manufacture itself.

The deplorable feature of the struggle is that the cost will have to be paid by the public. No matter which side wins the victory or if a drawn battle ends in a compromise, the dear people will have to pay the piper. The steel corporation will recoup its losses by adding to the price of its products. The worst of that is, that it will very likely curtail the export demand. Foreign steel manufacturers are watching the struggle with the greatest interest, in the hope that they shall be able to regain the trade which American manufacturers have taken from them within the past three years.

Should their hopes be realized, the dullness in this line of industry will be transferred from Europe to the United States. We shall then have many plants out of operation simply because there is not demand enough to keep them running. That means idle steel workers, fewer men employed in coal and iron mines, and, in the transportation of ore and coal. And this stagnation would slowly spread to other lines of industry, changing the present prosperity into a condition analogous to that of 1893 and the succeeding three years. It is a high price the country will have to pay for a strike which involves nothing but the question of control of one industry.

OHIO'S ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

It has been less than ten years since interurban electric lines were started in Ohio. To-day there are 1,766 miles of these roads in actual operation in this state, and 1,435 miles under construction—the latter figure being a very conservative estimate. In other words, within a year the electric mileage will be doubled.

It gives one a luminous idea of the magnitude of the operations of the Everett-Moore syndicate to find that it controls 1,500 miles of road, either in operation or under construction.

The lines already built have proved to be so profitable that there is intense rivalry for the right of way over what will be profitable routes. The whole subject has been gone into by men of capital, and they know the population limit above which electric interurban lines may be expected to do a paying business.

An odd phase of the situation is the intense rivalry to obtain the right of way through territory which is profitable. Capital is eager to take up the bonds of any line running through a territory which has a population larger than the proved limit; but they will not finance parallel lines. Hence we have the spectacle of rival promoters battling fiercely for the sole right of way. This has its benefits, too; for it results in roads fully as well built as are steam roads, with perfect equipment, thus giving better service to the people.

What is to be the outcome of this marvelous growth of electric lines, and their development into systems? The Everett-Moore system, when completed, will run from Port Huron, Michigan, through Detroit, Toledo and Cleveland to Pittsburg. The Pomeroy-Maudelbaum syndicate, also of Cleveland, owns the Cleveland, Elyria and Western, and is building in two directions. It will eventually control a system second only to that of the Everett-Moore syndicate. Its ideal is a through line between Cleveland and Cincinnati, but it expects to have also a competing line to Toledo.

The freight business is developing rapidly on these lines, and the Everett-Moore people are hinting at dining cars and through sleepers—though these are probably two or three years in the future. However, one thing is certain—that the day of competition between the electric and the steam roads is coming speedily. The end will probably be the absorption of local passenger and light freight traffic by the electric lines, leaving to the steam roads the long-distance passenger business and the heavy freight.

CRESCEUS AGAIN.

The world's crack trotter achieved another victory, on Aug. 2. He reduced his own time by a half-second, setting the new mark of 2:02¼. The track was good, but the weather was cool, and a stiff breeze was blowing—two factors that militate against the highest speed. It is a fact, proved by observation, that horses make their best time when the day is very hot, strange as it may seem; while the resistance of the wind, when the horse is going dead against it, must be very great. This splendid performance strengthens the hope that the peerless Toledo horse will reach the long dreamed of two-minute time before the present season is over.

COFFEE DRINKING.

The American people are drinking more coffee than ever before, and less tea. Last year we imported ten times as many pounds of coffee as of tea, the value of the former being $59,500,000, and of the latter, $11,783,000.

The per capita consumption last year was 9.8 pounds of coffee and 1.1 pounds of tea. In 1892, the most prosperous year before the panic, we consumed 9.67 pounds of coffee and 1.38 pounds of tea per head. Comparing these figures with those of 1900 and we find the consumption of coffee has increased .13 of a pound per capita, while that of tea has decreased .37 of a pound.

There are two reasons for this. The first is that coffee has declined in price, while tea is, if anything, dearer than in 1892. The second reason is found in the custom of having the dinner in the evening, instead of midday. It supplants the old-fashioned supper or "tea," and coffee is the preferred beverage for a solid meal. To this may be added an increased liking for coffee, due to the fact that it is much better made than a few years ago. Good coffee at hotels is the rule now, while it was formerly the exception; and the improvement in making has extended to the American household.

A long-drawn-out contest between employers and employes in the steel works is deplored by all. The differences should be settled by arbitration. Compromises and concessions are preferable to closed mills, idle capital and idle men.

MARYLAND DEMOCRATS.

The Democrats of Maryland have followed the example of those of Ohio in dumping free silver and the Perpetual Candidate. This action in two states is a symptom of returning sanity in a majority of the party voters. In this state, the attempt at organized revolt was a ridiculous fiasco. There are thousands of Ohio Democrats who would not, for the sake of preserving their party standing, join in the movement for a Bryanite ticket; but they will ignore the regular ticket when election day comes. The gold Democrats did that in 1896 and 1900; but they maintained their places in the party ranks, and have their reward now in controlling the convention and organization. The free silver folly never had so strong a following among Maryland Democrats as it had in that party in Ohio, and there will probably be even less of remonstrance because of the abandonment of Bryan.

The Maryland Democrats have made "white supremacy" its issue in that state. Their purpose is to eliminate the negro entirely as a political factor. They declare that "such action must be taken to prevent the control of the state government from passing into the hands of those who have neither the ability nor the interest to manage public affairs wisely and well." This is the issue on which Gorman proposes to make the battle for the control of the legislature which will choose an United States senator to take the place of Wellington.

This plank means no more and no less than the denial of the right of suffrage to the negro. It raises the race issue. That a state has the power to limit suffrage is true; but that limitation can not be on account of "race, color, or previous condition of servitude," which is prohibited by the Fourteenth Amendment. How the Maryland Democrats propose to get around this inhibition does not yet appear. Probably the Louisiana dodge is to be tried. The new suffrage law has not worked in Maryland as its authors hoped, and the action of the Democratic convention appears to mean that more radical measures are contemplated. Meanwhile, it seems that congress will be forced to apply its constitutional power, and limit the representation in congress of the states that are restricting the suffrage.

DAMAGE TO CORN.

Were it not that there are, on the various grain exchanges of the country, men to whose financial interest it is either to minimize or to magnify the damage to the corn crop by the drouth, the country could soon arrive at a clear idea of its magnitude. We are inclined to believe that the damage has been large exaggerated, as a whole. There may be, and probably are, localities in which the effects of the dry weather has been as damaging as the most strenuous bull operator in corn could desire; but the whole corn crop is not to be judged by the limited portions of country which have suffered the most, no more than it is to be judged by the portions where the damage was practically nothing.

For six years past, the total corn crop of the United States has not varied very much from two billion bushels. For four years of the six, it rated above that mark, while for the other two years it has been below that figure.

The crop of 1896 was the largest, reaching 2,283,000,000 bushels, while the smallest was 1,903,000,000. As regards this year's output, if the weather is reasonably favorable, the crop of 1901 will range somewhere between 1,800,000,000 and 1,900,000,000—not a very marked shortage, and one which will be fully made up to the farmers by the increased price they will get for their surplus of this important cereal; for corn is king, at least in the corn belt of the United States.

NEW WORDS NEEDED.

The Washington Star protests against the adoption of the French word "chauffeur," to designate the man who runs an automobile. The reason assigned is that it really means a fireman or stoker, and that this is a misnomer when applied to automobile drivers. And the Star might have added that the resources of the English tongue should be equal to such an emergency, without importing a foreign word. Why not speak of him simply as a driver?

The English language has increased its vocabulary enormously within the past fifty years. Through the progress of science and invention, it has become necessary to find names for many thousand articles and ideas which were formerly unknown. The practice has grown up of using Latin and Greek derivatives—such as locomotive, telegraph, telephone, photograph, bicycle, etc. The objection to this practice is that most of these words are cumbrous polysyllables.

What the language needs is a number of new words, formed after the Anglo-Saxon model—brief monosyllables, like sky, roof, earth, sea, star, tree, land, plow, wheel, etc. With the rapid expansion of invention, and our progress in science, we are overloading the language with polysyllabic monstrosities.

When a new term is needed, why not coin it, instead of adopting a bungling derivative, whose etymology is really meaningless? Men who have to use them try to get away from them. For instance, you never hear a railway employe use the word "locomotive." He says "engine" every time.

CONSOLIDATION INCREASES WAGES.

Last week the wages of the switchmen on the old Wheeling division of the Wabash were raised 15 cents a day. This increase was voluntary on the part of the company, and was made without any demand from the men. Recently the Pennsylvania came into possession of a small road which it is using as a branch into Cleveland. As soon as it assumed control it increased the pay of the men, and brought their wages up to the standard paid by the company on its main lines.

The Railway Age shows in a carefully prepared article that the consolidation of railway lines tends to an increase in the wages paid to the rank and file of the men employed, and also that these consolidations result in work for a greater number of men.

While there is a cutting down in the executive departments, for the fewer systems the fewer officers are needed, the army of employes is increased, and the men receive better pay.

This is a point which the howlers against railway combinations should not overlook.

Cresceus is doing his full share in the way of advertising Toledo.

PRIDE OF ANCESTRY.

Among the signers of the Declaration of Independence was one Robert Treat Paine, of Massachusetts. His descendants still live in Boston, one bearing the same name. There is also another Robert Treat Paine in the insurance business in New York city, but the men are not related. The New York man received at his business address certain letters, enclosing checks, evidently intended for the Boston man of the same name. He forwarded them to the latter, with a courteous note, requesting that the Boston man should notify his correspondents of their mistake in address. In reply he received this astonishing screed:

Your letter, with its enclosure, has been received by me. I hope you will allow me to express my sincere regret that you should bear the name that by right of lineal descent belongs to me and my family here in Boston. There is no other direct male descendant of ROBERT TREAT PAINE, signer of the Declaration of Independence who was the first to bear that name. If the name was given to you out of honor to the signer, I think such a practice should not receive the sanction of thoughtful persons.

The New York man, being a typical American, and believing that a man is to be honored for what he is rather than for what his ancestors did, grew indignant over this insufferable piece of snobbery. In place of going into court to have his name changed, he fired this stinging rebuke back to Boston by the next mail:

Your remarkable letter has been received by me and for the reason that it is impossible to stop the bray of the donkey without killing the ass I will allow you to express your sincere regret. The family to which I have the honor to belong, existed for many years prior to the signing of the Declaration of Independence, and your statement that the signer was the first to bear the name suggests thoughts as to his antecedents. I have never been sufficiently interested to look up my genealogical tree, and certainly I shall never attempt it now lest I may find that one of its withered branches reached out to you.

This raises the question, why was the name of Robert Treat bestowed upon the signer of the Declaration? The New Yorker may have a claim on the name antedating 1776. The Boston man has a right to a proper pride in his descent, but his pride seems to be as stupendous in its asininity as his self-conceit is phenomenal. If he had ever done anything for humanity or for the country himself, it would be a different matter; but contemporary history is silent as to his public achievements. He has, in this little matter, succeeded in making himself the laughing stock of the people—that is all.

PARTISAN PREJUDGMENT.

The Schley case is rapidly being made a matter of politics. The Democratic press all over the country is making a concerted attack on Admiral Sampson, and to read their columns one would suppose that Sampson was to be investigated rather than Schley. There is no doubt the people of the United States, as a whole, have a decided lack of admiration for Sampson personally, and a warm feeling for Admiral Schley; but this should not be allowed to influence them in the questions which will come before the board of inquiry.

Admiral Schley made a request for the investigation, and his request was granted. Neither he nor Sampson is on trial. It is an investigation intended to decide the facts as to Schley's conduct, in the interest of truth and justice. Some of the points, at least, are technical, involving a knowledge of the art of war which the majority of people do not possess; and hence the most of us can not form an intelligent opinion—and certainly not before the evidence has all been adduced.

We may dismiss at once all the insinuations of a partisan press that the President or the secretary of the Navy desire to "persecute" Schley, or to treat him unfairly in the least. These charges are made simply for political effect—to prejudice the minds of the people. No newspaper with a proper regard for the fitness of things will adopt such a course. The board of inquiry has the full confidence of the American people, and all attempts to prejudice the case are really an insult to their intelligence.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

There have been many rumors within the past year or so that Germany is only waiting for a good chance to challenge the Monroe Doctrine. It remains to be seen whether the Kaiser will endeavor to find such an opportunity in the insult to the German flag by the authorities of the republic of Colombia.

On July 18, they boarded the Hamburg-American steamer Alleghany in the harbor at Cartagena, and took by force a man named Murillo, on a political charge. Murillo protested that he was under the protection of the German flag, and he certainly was. But the officials paid no heed to his protest.

Every nation is active in resenting any violation of the right of asylum, and no doubt the German government will act promptly in this matter. The usual course is a peremptory demand for reparation and apology. Will the Kaiser content himself with that, or will he make such excessive demands that they might be considered as "oppressing" Colombia, and therefore inimical to the Monroe Doctrine? She can not look to us to defend her for a just and proper penalty for her violation of international law, but demands might be made which go so far beyond that as to afford us good cause to intervene.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Few persons realize the enormous work performed by the American Bible society in printing and distributing the Scriptures.

According to its recent annual report, it has, during the past year, issued 1,554,128 copies of the Bible, more than half of this number being distributed abroad. The total issue of the society during the 85 years of its existence reaches 68,923,434.

The people of this country have made this great work possible. Christian America has, since the organization of the society, contributed more than $30,000,000. This has enabled the Scriptures to be translated into many languages, and has given them wide distribution. These figures prove as nothing else the tremendous demand for the book of books.

UNCLE SAM LEADS.

These professional howlers who are always seeing things and declaring that the United States is going to the bow-wows, are now called upon to explain why, if they are correct, this country, during the last fiscal year, gained $9,000,000 a month in the value of its foreign trade, while Russia and England each gained but $3,000,000 monthly, France $2,000,000, while Germany run behind at the rate of $2,000,000 monthly.

Your Uncle Sam is a good trader, and a Republican administration has given him most liberal assistance.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

Venezuelan Troubles.

It is feared that the enmity between Venezuela and Colombia, growing out of the revolutions in the republics, may result in complications. President Castro is said to be determined to declare war on Colombia, and if the fighting begins traffic across the isthmus would be interrupted. In this case the United States would be forced to interfere, as this country is pledged to prevent such a state of affairs. President Castro is accused of giving secret aid to the Colombian rebels and the situation is regarded as serious.

Reforms in China.

If the Dowager Empress of China was not famous as a shrewd woman before she should be now. The communication which she has sent to the so-called "board of regency," is a remarkable one. It calls for Western reforms, and empowers the board to institute them. The Empress says in eone part of the edict that the new Chinese ended in the rebellion of Kang Yu Wei and the old in the Boxer uprising. In that epigrammatical language there is enough of a principle for the Chinese to rebuild their national greatness upon. Contrary to what some may think, it is probable that the edict will be influential in improving the government of China. That it will lead the board to adopt all western ideas that might be chosen is impossible. But it will doubtless serve to introduce western military power into the Empire.

The Sultan Is Piqued.

Various German newspapers have so offended the sultan by their attacks on his character and line of action that the Turkish government has decided to order no more warships or guns from German makers. In view of Abdul's notorious dislike of promptly meeting obligations incurred in the purchase of war material, it is not impossible to believe that Herr Krupp and his colleagues will be rather delighted than otherwise by this latest bit of news from Turkey.

New Record for Gold.

The treasury of the United States has just made a new record, the gold in its keeping having passed the limit of $500,000,000, and being not only the largest in our history, but the largest single accumulation in the world. That in the Bank of France is over $478,000,000, while the Bank of England has less than $185,000,000. While foreign supplies are mostly in the great banks, our financial institutions hold nearly as much more as the amount in the treasury.

European Storm Center.

There is trouble in Albania again. The Turks are at their old tricks. Christian subjects of the sublime porte are suffering indignities and death at the hands of the Mohammedans. The ministers of foreign powers have renewed their demands that the Turkish government protect the lives and property of the Christians, but the sultan is never in a hurry to do anything of the sort. The Christians, driven to desperation, are likely to fight. Indeed, there have been some encounters already. The threatening situation has caused Austria to put all the garrisons in Bosnia and Herzegovina on a war footing and to order all officers to join their regiments. The czar of Russia sent a perfunctory demand for the release of Russians recently arrested in Albania, and that demand was heeded. What will come next cannot be guessed. There ought to be a general rising of the European powers against the atrocities of Turkish rule in Albania. Albania should be separated from Turkey and given into the protection of a Christian state.

July Revenues.

Increases under each of the general heads of revenue receipts and a decrease in expenditures as compared with the corresponding month of last year make a favorable showing for the first month of the current fiscal year. The larger share of the increase came from customs and amounted to over $1,400,000, but it is worth noting that here was an increase of no less than $777,500 from internal revenue, in which some shrinkage was expected, owing to the tax-reduction legislation passed by the last congress. Miscellaneous receipts also showed a slight gain, which brought up the total increase over July last year to over $2,260,000. On the other hand, the expenditures fell off by a little over $1,672,000. The most notable change on this side of the account was a decrease of over $2,600,000 in the expenditures on account of the war department, which was partly offset by an increase of over $500,000 in the disbursements for the navy. It will be seen from a comparison of the two sides of the account for July with that for the same month last year that the treasury at the close of the month was better off by about $4,000,000 than it was at the end of the month last year.

Internal Taxation.

The publication within a few days of each other of the preliminary report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the last fiscal year and the monthly statement of receipts and expenditures for July has drawn attention to the productiveness of that source of public revenue. At this time last month the Treasury figures indicated for this most fruitful branch of the revenue a total of something over $305,500,000, which represented an increase of over $9,200,000 over the preceding year. The later figures given out by Commissioner Yerkes indicate an aggregate of $306,871,669, an increase of $11,555,361 over the year before. Increases of over $6,000,000 in receipts from spirits, of over $3,000,000 in the revenue derived from tobacco and of over $2,000,000 in taxes on fermented liquors indicate the principal sources of the gain. Following upon this showing comes the Treasury statement for July, which, instead of recording a decrease in internal revenue receipts for the month, indicates an increase of over $770,000 as compared with the same month last year. The returns from this branch of the revenue will be watched with attention from this on.

Feeling in China.

Following fast upon the announcement of the approaching settlement of the indemnity question at Pekin comes the disquieting report that violent anti-foreign placards, apparently emanating from the Boxers, have been posted in the vicinity of the Christian chapels at Canton. These placards protest against the imposition of the house tax, on the ground that it is only exacted in order to meet the indemnity to be paid to the powers, and urge the making war upon the foreigners. The declaration is made that China is not yet defeated, and that the government's eyes are blinded by disloyal ministers. Time alone can tell whether these placards are indicative of any serious anti-foreign agitation in China at present, though the presumption seems to be against the existence of any such movement as startled the world last summer.

John R. McLean will not furnish any money with which to run the Ohio Democratic campaign, and the Washington gas consumers are happy, as the rate will probably not be increased.

LINCOLN'S WAR COTTAGE.

Famous Summer Residence of the President at the National Soldiers' Home to Be Torn Down.

THE PRESIDENT'S COTTAGE.

Just as France and her kings had a great trianon and a little trianon—an immense palace and a petite maison—so for half a century the United States has provided its President with an imposing official residence in the shape of the White House, and also with a more modest official retreat, a rambling antique country cottage, located in the soldiers' national home two miles north of Washington. It is the only country home officially provided for our presidents, and since the time of Lincoln it has been at the disposal of each chief magistrate. Now it is to be torn down. It is an obstable in the path of the improvements contemplated at the national soldiers' home, and though veterans and citizens alike are raising their voices against the destruction of such a hallowed spot, replete with traditions, from which so many of the great movements of the civil war were directed, still the plans for the demolition of the cottage and the erection of an imposing marble hall upon the site await the signature of the secretary of war. Pressure is being brought to bear upon him not to sign the paper which will retire into oblivion one of the most interesting sights around Washington. Before finally approving of the plan it is hoped President McKinley will interfere, and as the home is the official country residence of the presidents of the United States—the only one, too—there is a prospect that the President will not sanction the proposed change.

The cottage was originally erected in 1830 by George Washington Riggs, one of the first citizens of Washington and the founder of the well-known banking firm of Riggs & Co., which, since its inception, has transacted the banking business of nearly every President. Mr. Riggs built the house as his country home. He then owned the magnificent tract of land on the heights overlooking Washington, which was subsequently converted into the soldiers' home.

After the Mexican war, Gen. Winfield Scott returned with his victorious army, and among the spoils of war brought from the Mexican capital was the sum of $70,000 in gold exacted by Gen. Scott from Gen. Santa Anna for the firing on an American flag of truce by the greasers. Gen. Scott did not know what to do with this money. He offered it to congress, but congress was averse to accepting it, strange to say. He offered to distribute it among the army, but it would have created mutiny and confusion, and allowed each soldier but a trifle. The war department was content to let Gen. Scott keep the money, but this the general would not do. Finally, he solved the problem by personally purchasing the Riggs estate and converting it into a national soldiers' home. Congress accepted this gift, and passed a law, by which each soldier in the regular army is taxed 12½ cents a month for its support. Since 1853, when the home was established, it has been self-supporting on this basis, and it is now a superbly-kept tract of land, and the finest and largest park around Washington. The soldiers' tax has now created a surplus of $2,000,000, lying idle in the United States treasury. Over one million of this is to be expended for the erection of a new hall and dormitory, and this hall, it is planned, will be erected on the site of Lincoln's cottage. It directly adjoins the central building, Scott hall, erected in memory of Gen. Scott.

The Riggs cottage, as it was then called, was turned over to President Lincoln during the summer of 1861. The trying events of that period prevented the President from leaving Washington for even a brief vacation. Gen. Scott himself suggested to the President the charms of this beautiful country cottage, set on a hill overlooking the city and surrounded with a veritable forest. The President was so charmed with the spot that he moved his family from the White House and occupied the cottage each summer until the end. Each morning it was his custom to drive into Washington in the White House, and each evening he drove back to his country home. The cottage was christened "The President's Cottage" at first, but by Lincoln's own direction, it was then named after Gen. Anderson, of Fort Sumter, and is still officially designated as the Anderson cottage. To every visitor, however, it is pointed out as the President's cottage.

By the direction of the secretary of war, who exercises executive control over the Soldiers' home, Anderson cottage was set aside for the permanent use of the President. When Lincoln was assassinated, the cottage was held in such reverence that even though President Johnson did not move out into the country, the cottage remained empty. When Grant became President he occupied the cottage at intervals of a few days, but never permanently. Hayes was the first President after Lincoln to make the cottage his permanent summer home. Each spring during his administration, he moved into the cottage, and it became to all intents and purposes the new white house of the country. Harrison always found in the country and relished this opportunity of escaping from the heat of the city.

Garfield never occupied the cottage, but all the time Chester Alan Arthur was President, the cottage was again used as a summer residence. When Cleveland became President he objected to the publicity attached to the Anderson cottage. There were too many old soldiers walking about the grounds, and the place was too much opened to visitors to suit him. So he purchased a country estate on Woodley lane, almost on the other side of the city, and during his two terms lived there during the hot weather. Benjamin Harrison never occupied the cottage. When McKinley was first inaugurated there was some talk of his moving to the Soldiers' home, partly because of its beauties and conveniences, and partly because he has a war record of his own which might make the place attractive to him for sentimental reasons. Mrs. McKinley preferred to spend her summers in Canton, so the President never occupied Anderson cottage.

For nearly eight years the cottage, while always at the disposal of the President and available upon a few days' notice, has been occupied by some of the preferred men resident at the home. Probably twenty all told are in the house but the cottage has been kept so clean and neat that should President McKinley care to live there this summer, it would not require two days to fix it up for his reception. Narrow iron beds are located in each room, but all of the other furniture is of the conventional stiff kind supplied the old soldiers free of charge. On the ground floor, in a lean-to addition to the main cottage, is a barber shop. Probably this room was once used as a summer kitchen, since it adjoins an old-fashioned pump in the back yard.—Washington Correspondence of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

MRS ALLIEN MAY RACE UNDER LORILLARD COLORS

New York, Aug. 1.—It was announced last night that T. Suffern Tailer, son-in-law of the late Pierre Lorillard, had left here for Europe on Tuesday and it is thought his departure had an important bearing on the ultimate disposition of the Lorillard racing stable. Appraisers are already at work fixing the value of Rancocas and such horses as are there, and Mr. Tailer's mission to England is believed to be for the purpose of making a valuation of the Lorillard horses in that country with a view to fixing the compensation that Pierre Lorillard, jr., his mother and two sisters purpose offering Mrs. Allien to relinquish her claim on Rancocas and the Lorillard horses.

There was a story to-day that Mrs. Allien had concluded to retain both Rancocas and the racing establishment, and under her own name and the Lorillard colors—cherry, black hoops on sleeve, black cap with gold tassel—continue to race Mr. Lorillard's horses both here and in England.

H. A. Crickmore, sr., racing secretary of the Jockey club, however, declared most emphatically that the story that Mrs. Allien had paid the necessary $50 and claimed for herself the old Lorillard colors was untrue.

"Shortly after the death of his father, Pierre Lorillard, jr., claimed the right to race them," said Mr. Crickmore. "That balks the attempts of Mrs. Allien or any one else to use the Lorillard colors on horses of Rancocas breeding or any other breeding."

MRS. LILLIAN ALLIEN

CHICKENS ROOSTED ON A CAR TRUCK

Perched comfortably under a Pullman car that was running at the rate of sixty miles an hour six North Carolina chickens rode more than 300 miles last week, sleeping as peacefully as any bird ever slept, and that, too, without the fear of falling into the hands of some dusky hunter of fowls, but at last the awakening came. When the excursion given by the Masons and the Retail Grocers' Association left Wrightsville, N. C., a few days ago in a special train, it was found necessary to make fast time and in consequence everything was prepared for the run that was to bring the party back to Atlanta. The train left the beach just about the time that all chickens not given to dissipation go to roost. The cars that were used on the trip went from Atlanta, and while the excursionists were enjoying themselves during the time that they were on the outing, stood on a side track undisturbed.

Evidently while the cars were idle these friendly chickens of the Tar Heel State took up their residence on the trucks. Whether they found themselves moving before their chicken brains had time to realize their situation and were afterward lulled to sleep, or whether they liked the sensation and made the trip voluntarily will never be known, but that they made it is a matter of record. The train stopped at an intersecting point more than 300 miles from where the fowls were found.

Fred J. Ladd, who was one of the committee of Masons in charge of the trip, saw the chickens when the train stopped and called the attention of others to them. "I will take one of these and give it a good home," he said, as he lifted a chicken from its dangerous but apparently comfortable roost.

Several other persons on the train agreed to do the same thing for those left and they were quickly disposed of. There have been many queer passengers on the Seaboard system, but this brood of chickens is said to have broken all the records.—Atlanta Journal.

Current Events.

Government to stop importation of neat hides unless disinfected.

Southern Pacific to equip its lines to burn oil for fuel.

Russian wheat successfully raised on western plains and the crops sold in advance.

Suit begun to recover some of the $2,500,000 which Captain O. M. Carter swindled the government out of. Receiver appointed for property alleged to be bought with the stolen funds.

Lesley Collins, of Shelbyville, Ill., a private in the Sixth infantry, may be punished for sending home false account of drowning of 12 soldiers because of government neglect.

Arbuckles to establish their own line of coffee steamers to compete with the sugar trust.

Title to the Meriveles stone quarries in the Philippines decided in favor of the government.

Four robbers hold up westbound Baltimore & Ohio limited near Edgemoor, Ind., detached two mail cars from the train, blew one open with dynamite, but got nothing. Overlooked express car containing money.

Government labor expert arrived to study the cost of living in Chicago in an endeavor to compare conditions of the last 12 years.

Manila charter adopted by the Philippine commission. Property tax made half of amount first proposed.

Manufacturers of photographic dry plates in America and Europe are forming a trust to control the output.

Naval attache at London sent report of firing tests made by the British, which the experts figure out would have disabled a battleship with double turrets.

Gold in the treasury now amounts to $504,354,297, the largest amount ever held there.

Widow of Dr. Ruiz filed claim of $75,000 because of her husband's murder by Spaniards.

Gregorio Cortez sentenced to 50 years' imprisonment for killing member of Texas posse pursuing him.

Folsom used to kill grasshoppers in Nebraska destroyed birds and game also.

Three counterfeiters with their outfit discovered in a South Dakota canon.

Gold output in the Cripple Creek mines for July was $2,312,500.

Thirty Bryanites at Columbus, O., organized the Progressive Democratic party of Ohio and named a state ticket on free silver plank.

Thomas W. Lawson, owner of Independence, promises his crew $100,000 if his boat beats the Columbia.

Admiral Schley objects to word "disobedience" in precept appointing court of inquiry, and Navy Department will change section.

Cuba to be turned over to the natives by the United States on Feb. 15, the anniversary of the destruction of the Maine in Havana harbor.

Two women and a man (colored)—mother, daughter, and son—lynched at Carrollton, Miss., for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Taliferro.

Maryland Democratic state convention adopted platform declaring it the purpose of the party to eliminate the negro from politics. Proceedings directed by Gorman.

New dry docks to be constructed at New York and Charleston to cost $1,000,000 each.

State and Navy departments arranging to send a warship to Venezuelan waters to protect American interests in case of war with Colombia.

Further reports from Guam indicate that eighty marines deserted, but after wandering about the island several days returned to duty.

New and little understood epidemic affecting horses in Chicago. Disease is contagious, the human grip and proves fatal in many cases.

Cresceus again breaks the world's trotting record for the mile, setting a mark of 2:02¼, at Columbus on August 2.

Charles Davis, who was on trial at Nashville, Tenn., for attacking a girl, taken from the courtroom and lynched by relatives of the victim.

Despite the breaking of the drouth and the cooler weather Statistician Snow puts the condition of the corn crop at the lowest mark on record, but he says wheat yield will surpass all expectations.

City of Lawton, with population of 10,000 Oklahoma homeseekers, springs into existence in a night.

Yacht Cadillac is selected to defend Canada's cup. Defeats Milwaukee in decisive race.

Important unpublished dispatch found by counsel for Admiral Schley in records of Navy department strengthens case of that officer.

Syndicate formed to finance the consolidation of bituminous coal mines in West Virginia, western Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Deposits in New York city savings banks increased $13,965,003 during the last year.

Attorneys for Lady Francis Hope (May Yohe) says the actress will secure in Japan a divorce from her husband and marry Captain Putnam Bradlee Strong.

American and French capitalists organized to develop Siberian gold, silver, coal and platinum mines on a vast scale. Granted privileges by the Czar in crown mineral lands.

Michigan peach crop will be one-third less than usual because of the drouth following a cold, late spring.

Small boat upset by steamer's waves near Huntington, W. Va., and four persons drowned.

William Hanford robbed of $700 worth of diamonds in a Grand Rapids and Indiana sleeper.

Four boys from 7 to 11 years old set fire to big Hudnut mills in Terre Haute to see them burn.

FOREIGN.

Unknown man attempts to assassinate Queen Dowager Maria Pia of Portugal at Aix-les-Bains.

A fair at Nquta proves to have been a serious all-day conflict with 400 Boers, in which four British, including a major, were killed. British gun saved by flight.

Receiver of Standard Exploration company of London revealed to stockholders how they had been swindled out of millions by their directors.

Socialist delegates in Belgium Chamber of Deputies caused a riot by denouncing the King.

Russia and Austria are concerting their troops near the boundaries of the Balkans and indications of a clash of rival interests are growing.

British ship Discovery soon to start on expedition to South pole.

Cherif Saida Pasha exiled by Sultan of Turkey.

King Menelik of Abyssinia seriously ill.

House of Commons voted £100,000 to Lord Roberts as a reward for his services in South Africa.

Venezuelan troops defeated revolutionary force under Galviras, who invaded the country from Colombia. Bogotan government may be called upon for an explanation.

Consul Baker at Sydney reported discovery of diamond fields in New South Wales.

Report of General Kitchener shows that British prisoners were shot by Boer raiders and scouts executed without a trial. Natives employed by the English threatened with death.

Venezuela may go to war with Colombia as a result of the invasion of the former state by insurgents organized across the border.

Chinese paid July interest on Northern railway, thereby preventing the line reverting to the British.

Gaston Steigler of the Paris Matin completed trip around world — sixty-four days.

Three British warships hurriedly sailed, took on ammunition and left Hongkong.

Att

Publishers' Column

THE BEADED PATTERN.

A New and Handsome Design in Nickel Silver Ware.

These goods are equal in style and finish to high grade silver plated ware. They are made of the finest quality of nickel silver, a composition of nickel and silver that looks and wears like silver, does not tarnish, and will wear a lifetime. These goods must be seen to be appreciated. We cannot adequately describe them in this limited space. Therefore we make you this

SPECIAL OFFER—We will send a sample teaspoon, free of charge, to anyone who desires to examine the goods before ordering, and who will agree to order the balance of the set, if the goods are satisfactory. Prices:

One-half dozen teaspoons	$0.75
One dozen teaspoons	1.25
One-half dozen dessert spoons	1.00
One dozen dessert spoons	1.75
One-half dozen table spoons	1.30
One dozen table spoons	2.25

Send for a sample. Address "THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio."

Blade Watches by Mail.

Many years experience in supplying subscribers with watches by mail at less than retail prices, has taught us that cheap goods and odd brands are unsatisfactory. There are other good watches, but that our readers may know in advance what they are buying, we make our new list herewith submitted, entirely of Walthams and Elgins. These well known names, coupled with the endorsement of The Blade, will leave no room for doubt in the minds of those who wish to order. In this list we have endeavored to meet the views of all classes, beginning with a cheap watch for common use of boys or men, and running up to better and more reliable grades. These watches are all stem set and stem wind, and all gold filled cases, are fitted with solid gold bows, hinges and thumb pieces. Write us if you desire other or special styles not listed below. We send these watches, postpaid by registered mail on receipt of price named. Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio. Send for our descriptive circulars.

No. 9.

Waltham or Elgin open face, 7-jeweled nickel works. Case is ore silver, a composition metal of high grade. Looks and wears like silver; screw back and face, with heavy plate crystal. Price delivered by mail $8.20.

No. 11.

Case same as No. 9, fitted with Elgin or Waltham 15-jeweled movement. Price only $8.00.

No. 17.

Waltham or Elgin 20-year gold filled case, guaranteed to wear as stated, screw back. Works same as No. 9. Price, open face, by mail, $10.00; same in hunting case, $12.00.

No. 23.

Same as No. 17, except works will be 15 jewel. Price, open face, screw back, $12.00; same, hunting case, $14.00.

No. 25.

Ladies' solid gold hunting case Waltham or Elgin, 14-karat gold, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin, stem wind and set. This same watch The Blade has sold for more than ten years, and we know them to be satisfactory. Price by mail, $20.00.

No. 27.

Ladies' hunting case, 20-year, gold filled. Works exactly same as No. 25, and case just as good for all purposes. We will send this watch postpaid for $14.00.

No. 33—For Girls.

Works same as above, in open, 20-year filled case. Just the thing for girls or ladies who desire an open face. Price by mail, $11.50.

5 Year Guaranteed Plated Chains.

No. 1—Men's small link, 11-inch	$2.00
No. 2—Men's medium size link	1.75
No. 3—Ladies' gold slide chain, 48 inches	2.25

Presidential Cook Book.

Probably the best cook book ever published for this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

Cut Paper Patterns.

READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

Complete Pattern Catalogue

In order to accommodate those who desire to obtain patterns that have already been published in The Blade, we have issued a catalogue, giving brief description and illustration of all the best patterns we have published up to March 1, 1901. We will send this catalogue to any one on receipt of 6 cents in stamps.

THE BLADE.

2096—Rowena Waist.

Sizes for 14 and 16 years.—This very striking French organdie dress is an extremely becoming design to slender brunettes, or fair girls with rather pale skin. The scant blouse of red and white organdie is cut in square battlements in front and pointed in the back. The yoke

is fine tucked with lawn, and the graduated bretelles are of very fine lawn embroidery. Where the yoke extends down to the blouse directly in front it is trimmed with bands of embroidery, which also serve as a finish for the bretelles. The girdle is of deep cardinal-red velvet.

1833—Adair Skirt.

Sizes for 12, 14 and 16 years.—A stylish and simple design for a separate skirt to wear with various waist and jackets. It is cut with circular front and sides and full box-plaited back. The bottom of the skirt may be trimmed or simply finished with stitching. Silk, woolen or cotton fabrics may be used for this model.

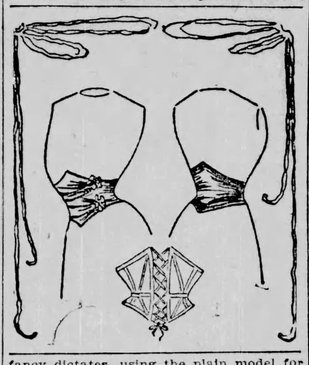
2098—Egbert Skirt.

Sizes for 14 and 16 years.—This stylish skirt is cut with a deep yoke and circular flounce. The yoke may be trimmed in any

preferred way, and the skirt may be lined or not. It is desirable for either silk, woolen or cotton goods.

2095—Alston Bodice.

Sizes for 16 years, medium and large.—A stylish fitted girdle is here portrayed. It is in pointed shape top and bottom, both back and front, and fastens at the left side. It may be made plain or full as



fancy dictates, using the plain model for the foundation and fulling the material over it. It is stiffened with whalebone, featherbone or steels. Velvet or silk are generally used for these girdles.

2013—Cherrie Frock.

Sizes for 4, 6 and 8 years.—This very novel little frock, the "Cherrie," is designed for children of four, six and eight years of age. The waist is cut the same front and back. The deep yoke-vest is cream lace faced on the lining, which is preferably silk. The blouse is of the mohair trimmed with insertion of lace, edged with narrow red velvet ribbon. The

sleeves have a lingerie puff of lace. The plain straight skirt is gathered all 'round the band and trimmed with lace insertion edged with red ribbon. Any of the light wool goods could be made up in this fashion, and white pique duck or linen would be very smart with a yoke of heavy wash embroidery.

DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements It will save trouble and delay

2092—Narcissus Blouse.

Sizes for 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure.—Primrose-yellow chambray is used in the Narcissus blouse. A full blouse front is tucked down in five tucks about three inches and set over a fitted lining. A tucked chemisette is also faced on the lining, and a charming yoke effect is given

by a pointed Breton band of heavy cream lace.

The back of the waist is plain and fitted with double under-arm seams. The picturesque sleeve is tucked from shoulder to wrist, except for a space of about four inches, which forms the fashionable elbow puff. The crush belt and bow may be of deep orange panne or of black Liberty satin.

2093—Boville Waist.

Sizes 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure.—The fashion for tucking and for trimming with wide lace entre-deux over the bust is exquisitely shown in the Boville blouse. The square yoke, front and back is of fine cream batiste, tucked, and of lace insertion having a beading center through which black velvet ribbon is run. This yoke can be bought ready made or easily made up by any deft-fingered girl. The

blouse has three clusters of fine tucks down about three inches and leaving the vest to blouse. A straight or fancy band of lace is set across the waist just at the bust. It is a pretty fashion just now to cut out the waist under the lace, leaving a pale-tinted lining or lace corset to show through. This is not a wise plan, however, if the waist is to be laundered often. The sleeves are plain, except for the tucked puff at the wrist. A stock of yellow panne satin and a lace belt run with velvet finish this very smart waist.

Do Your Own Cutting.

The Blade's Home Dressmaker is the most complete and comprehensive system for cutting ladies' and children's garments that has ever yet been offered by any one. The Blade Home Dressmaker makes it easy for every woman to do her own cutting. Heretofore no reliable and satisfactory cutting system has ever been sold for less than $5.00. Our price is only 50c.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

SCHLEY CASE.

Admiral Objects to the Word "Disobedience" In the Precept.

Washington, Aug. 1.—Formal action in the matter of the Schley court of inquiry was to-day confined to the dispatch of a letter to Admiral Dewey, stating that "the department herewith transmits copies of letters dated July 27 and August 1, respecting the precept under which the court of inquiry in the case of Rear Admiral Schley is to be convened." The court, through Admiral Dewey, had already been supplied with a neatly printed copy of the precept itself. The correspondence referred to is Admiral Schley's letter suggesting the omission of the department's expression of opinion touching his alleged disobedience of orders, and the reply from Acting Secretary Hackett declining to make this modification. It is very rarely that a precept convening a court of inquiry is amended. The department's action, it is stated, while technically declining Admiral Schley's suggestion, does, however, in fact, amount to an amendment on the lines pointed out by him. As indicated in the letter to Admiral Dewey this correspondence will form a part of the record and, in fact, is a supplement to the precept and of as much force as the original document.

Washington, Aug. 1.—The navy department has refused to accede to Admiral Schley's suggestion that the language in the fifth specification of the precept to the court of inquiry be modified.

The admiral in his letter challenges that specification, which states as a fact, that he disobeyed orders and suggested that it be modified. The department in its reply declines to make the suggested modification on the ground that, according to the official records, Admiral Schley himself acknowledged that he had disobeyed orders. The disobedience of orders was an established fact, whether unwillingly or willingly.

Washington, Aug. 1.—The following are the letters that have passed between Admiral Schley and the navy department respecting the precept:

Great Neck, N. Y., July 27, 1901.

Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the department's communication of July 26 instant, enclosing copy of an order "convening, pursuant to the request contained in (my) communication of the 23d instant, court of inquiry."

Inasmuch as the court is directed to "investigate," and, after such investigation, report "a full and detailed statement of all the pertinent facts which it may deem to be established, together with its opinion and recommendation in the premises," I would respectfully suggest to the department that paragraph five of the department's precept, which is as follows, viz.:

"5. The circumstances attending and the reasons for the disobedience by Commodore Schley of the orders of the department contained in its dispatch dated May 25, 1898, and the propriety of his conduct in the premises," be modified so as to omit the department's expression of opinion, and thus leave the court free to express its own opinion in that matter.

Very respectfully,

(Signed.) W. S. SCHLEY,
Rear Admiral.

Hon. John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy.

Navy Department,
Washington, Aug. 1, 1901.

Sir:—The department has received your letter of the 27th ultimo, in which you acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the order convening, at your request, a court of inquiry to investigate your conduct during the war with Spain, and suggest that paragraph five of said order, directing the court to inquire into "the circumstances attending and the reasons for the disobedience by Commodore Schley of the orders of the department," etc., be so modified as to omit the department's expression of opinion and thus "leave the court free to express its own opinion in that matter."

In reply you are advised that the precept calls for an inquiry by the court, and the ascertainment of pertinent facts. For the purpose of setting on foot this inquiry the precept treats certain matters as established, such, for instance, as the arrival of the "flying squadron" off Cienfuegos and off Santiago; the retrograde movement westward, the turn of the Brooklyn on July 3, 1898, and the fact that you disobeyed orders as reported by you in your telegram dated Kingston, May 28, 1898, in which you say "much to be regretted, cannot obey orders of the department."

Inasmuch, however, as it is the department's purpose that the court shall be absolutely free to report, if such shall be found to be the case, that you did not willfully disobey the orders, or that you were justified in disobeying them, and that this may be clearly understood, your letter of the 27th ultimo, with copy of this reply, will be duly forwarded to the court.

Very respectfully,

(Signed.) F. W. HACKETT,
Acting Secretary.

Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, U. S. Navy, Great Neck, N. Y.

President Shaffer of the Amalgamated association declared that every union man employed in the plants of the steel trust would be called out within a week. No more conferences to be sought by the strikers.

PRESIDENT CASTRO, OF VENEZUELA, WHO FACES DANGERS OF STATE

Cipriano Castro, president of Venezuela, has been something of a revolutionist himself. He is a stanch liberal and anti-clerical, and as such fought the Morales administration and defeated it. He is only 38 years old, but has been prominent in the politics and revolutions of his country for many years. He fought against Crespo and refused to go over to that revolutionist's party, despite the offer of a portfolio. Castro is highly educated, a hard worker and generally a careful man, but he has been hampered by that expiosiveness which is the usual concomitant of the Latin races. Most of Castro's life has been spent on the field, but he is said to possess ability as a statesman. It was Castro who caused United States Minister Loomis to leave Venezuela recently.

An Effective Cure.

"And you say that Jorkins was cured of a bad case of insomnia by suggestion?"

"Yes, purely by suggestion. His wife suggested that since he could not sleep he might as well sit up and amuse the baby. It worked like a charm."—Chicago Record.

POSSIBLE WAR

Between Colombia and Venezuela Causes Much Concern.

Washington, Aug. 3.—The political situation in the neighboring republics of Venzuela and Colombia in South America, and the possibility of war between these two states is attracting considerable attention in diplomatic circles. Should war actually result the authorities in each country would not only have to deal with their foreign enemies, but also with their domestic foes, as each of the countries now has what practically amounts to a civil war on his hand. Neither the Colombian nor the Venezuela legation here has much direct information, and the cable reports are exceedingly conflicting. The officials at the Colombian legation are at a loss to understand the report of President Castro's declination of martial law on the ground that his country is being invaded by Colombia. The revolution, headed by Dr. Galvarias, who crossed the Venezuelan border from Colombia, where he had taken refuge, is said to be in no sense an invasion by Colombians. Dr. Galviras belonged to the party of Andrade, who was overthrown by Castro, and it is stated in diplomatic circles that he is simply heeding a rebellion of Venezuelans against the latter's authority. No definite information has been received regarding the whereabouts of General Uribe, who, in his turn, is heading a movement against the present government in Colombia from the Venezuelan side. The last news of his whereabouts was that he was at Maracaibo, and had not yet crossed into Colombia, where it was supposed he would attempt to effect a junction with Narin, a noted guerilla, who is still carrying on a vestige of the last revolution in the mountains of the central range of the Andes.

At the Colombian legation here, the movement headed by Uribe, is not considered at all serious thus far. A report received here on July 26 last gave news of a projected simultaneous invasion of Colombia from Venezuela, Ecuador and Nicaragua. Nothing has been heard of the movement since then.

THE "IMMORTAL J. N."

Tiffin, O., Aug. 1.—The latest story of the Immortal J. N. comes from Kansas City, and is told by J. E. Kelly, of Bowling Green, who, while en route to Oklahoma, rode some distance in the car with that remarkable man. When near Kansas City, one of the passengers started to eat a luncheon which he had brought with him. What was his astonishment when the Immortal quietly seated himself beside the stranger and proceeded to help himself to the viands, partaking of the delicacies with the same gusto and vigor as if he had been invited to dine.

This remarkable man's home was at McCutchenville, which is on the line between Seneca and Wyandot counties, and where one or two of his sisters still reside. He has a mania for traveling, and never pays for either transportation or entertainment, though he always puts up at the best hotels. He holds a pass over the B. & O., which reads: "Pass J. N.

"THE IMMORTAL J. N."

forever." Wherever he goes, he makes addresses, and the topic is always "Pressure." To the mind of the Immortal J. N., when the veil is torn aside and the pressure lifted the millenium will have come. This is his mission in life—to "lift the pressure." Many stories are told of J. N. Free, and how his misfortune came upon him, all of them tinged with romance, and the old man, with his straight, tall figure and long, white hair, floating over his shoulders, and blue eyes looking steadfastly at you—fine eyes, even though the light of reason has fled—is a romantic figure.

There are but few places in the country where J. N. is not known. During the civil war, he, in some manner, slipped through the lines. He wanted to see Jeff Davis, and was sure if he could only get an interview with the great southern leader he could stop the war. Another man would have met death then, but J. N. was received with kindness and sent back through the lines to the land that gave him birth.

MRS. NATION.

Topeka, Kan., July 31.—Mrs. Carrie Nation, who is serving a sentence in the county jail for joint smashing, was pardoned by Gov. Stanley. She would not at first accept the pardon, because the fine and costs were not remitted, but afterwards decided to do so. The county commissioners will allow her to pay the fine and costs, amounting to $150, in installments of $5 a month.

Given Away Free of Charge

I will gladly send any man by return mail, postpaid, Free of Charge, 100 Extra Strong Nervous Debility Pills. They are Worth their Weight in Gold for all Nervous, Stomach, Heart, Kidney, Liver, Bladder and Rheumatic Troubles. They have saved the lives of Thousands of Weak, Nervous Sufferers, who, but for their timely use would have been in their graves to-day. I believe I have the best all-round family medicine in the world to-day, and I make the above offer in order to get it thoroughly introduced and advertised in the shortest possible time.

Mention this paper and enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope and you will receive the 100 Nerve Tonic Pills by return mail. Address at once, **Allen W. Ward, Box 5327, Avon, N. Y., U. S. A.**

Every reader of the Blade should answer at once.

Free Kidney Cure

A Trial Case of a Remarkable Remedy Mailed Free to Every Sufferer Sending Name and Address.

Dear Sirs—I am a passenger engineer on the H. & T. C. R. R. and have been for twenty years. I have suffered with Kidney and Liver trouble for fifteen years. Before I commenced to take your remedy I had to lay off and was not able to turn in bed or get up in the morning, but since taking Alkavis have not suffered with my Kidneys or Rheumatism, nor have I lost a day. Before taking your medicine I made application to join insurance orders, but was rejected on account of Kidney trouble, but six months after taking I was examined again and passed O. K.

CHAS. B. BRADY.

Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder cause Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel, Pain in the Back, Bladder Disorders, difficult or too frequent passing of water, Dropsy, etc. For these diseases a Positive Specific Cure is found in a new botanical discovery, the wonderful Kava-Kava Shrub, called by botanists the PIPER-METHYSTICUM, from the Ganges River, East India. It has the extraordinary record of 1,200 hospital cures in 30 days. It acts directly on the Kidneys, and cures by draining from the blood the poisonous Uric Acid, Urates, Lithates, etc., which cause the disease. Hon. R. C. Wood, of Lowell, Ind., writes that in four weeks he was cured of Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder Disease, after ten years' suffering. His bladder trouble was so great he had to get up five to twelve times during the night. Hundreds of others, and many ladies, including Mrs. Sarah Castle, of Poestenkill, N. Y., and Mrs. L. D. Fegeley, Lancaster, Ills., also testify to its wonderful curative powers in Kidney and other disorders peculiar to womanhood.

That you may judge of the value of this Great Discovery for yourself, we will send you one Large Case by mail free, only asking that when cured yourself you will recommend it to others as it deserves. It is a sure specific cure and can not fail. Address The Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 419 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

LIBERIA.

Conditions That Obtain in the Negro Republic.

London, Aug. 3.—A number of officials of Liberia have arrived in England for the purpose of endeavoring to procure from Great Britain the right to navigate the Manna river, which separates Liberia from Sierra Leone. The delegation, which consists of Secretary of the Treasury Barclay, Chief Justice Roberts and Senator King, who was the Liberian commissioner to the World's Fair, have had an interview with Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, and negotiations to secure the desired right are now in progress. Mr. Barclay, who has held the position of chief justice for about twenty years, said to a representative of the Associated Press:

"Liberia is progressing well. Thanks to the firm stand of the United States and Great Britain we are untroubled with European aggression though, to tell the truth, we are rather afraid of Germany, as she is so patently on the lookout for colonies. However, I do not think she will get a chance to appropriate our country. I understand that steps are on foot in New York for the formation of an American line to West Africa. I believe it will be an advantageous undertaking, as the oils, timber and such products now used in Liberia and other West African countries come from America but by way of England. A direct service would obviate this miscarriage of profits. Return freights are still scarce, but with the rapid development of the country's mining interest this difficulty should shortly be overcome, while rubber is always plentiful. There is gold in Liberia, and a company has already been formed to develop the mines.

"Financially Liberia is progressing. One hundred thousand pounds would wipe out all her debts. Considering that we have not received any financial assistance except from American colonization, Liberia's standing compares favorably with that of any West African state.

"We are getting little negro immigration from the United States. At present, indeed, it is hard for immigrants to get work, for the natives are willing to work for $5 a month. Later, there will be plenty of opportunities for those cognizant of mining matters. If American negroes would take up this branch they would have a great future on the west coast where they can stand the climate twice as well as a white man. We are working slowly and steadily in the endeavor to find a common basis of government for our civilized and native populations. The latter number over a million. We are endeavoring to avoid the mistake so patent in the crown colonies around us of forcing our ideas upon the natives. A gradual assimilation of customs is the only way of dealing with the problem, and how successful we have been can be judged from the fact that we have no organized police, and often no serious criminal cases occur in six months' time."

Mr. Barclay said the Liberians were very glad to see the re-establishment of American and European squadrons, although there was no harbor in Liberia at present fitted for a coaling station.

GEN. WOOD.

New York, Aug. 1.—Major-General Leonard Wood, governor-general of Cuba, his face and form bearing evidence of the serious illness through which he recently passed, stepped slowly down an improvised gangplank from the deck of the Ward line steamship Morro Castle to the state tug Governor Flower, at quarantine, Tuesday. Then Mrs. Wood, her three children—Leonard, Osborne and Louise—the stenographer, three nurses and a servant also disembarked.

He said that affairs in Cuba were tranquil.

"I have received from all classes the most earnest inquiries as to my health all during my illness," continued General Wood. "Of course, I can but feel pleased that I have so many friends there. I was working hard to finish affairs, and my illness has interfered. I learned Tuesday, on my arrival, that

GOV. GEN. WOOD.

the electoral laws have passed so as soon as I return I shall order the two elections necessary.

"In eight months everything should be in readiness to turn over to the new Cuban government. I expect to return to Havana in three weeks.

"In the present unfinished state of the government the merchants on the island are unwilling to venture in any line of trade, and business cannot be called good. The Spanish merchant is a cautious person, and that can best be explained when I say that I believe there was not one failure in Havana during the Spanish-American war.

"I am now only waiting to get well and to hasten back to my work."

French viticulturists facing crisis due to abundance of crop. Forced to give away product because market price of wine won't pay cost of gathering grapes.

VENEZUELA.

Another Revolution Begun Against President Castro.

Willemstad, Island of Curacoa, July 31.—Dr. Rangel Gardiras, at the head of 5,000 men, has revolted against President Castro, of Venezuela. The insurgents are near San Antonio de Tachira, on the Colombian frontier. The Venezuelan government has sent 10,000 troops to the scene of the uprising. The situation is grave. Other outbreaks are expected. The whole country is ready to rise against President Castro. Constitutional guarantees have been suspended and complications with Colombia are feared.

Martial Law Declared.

Washington, July 31.—The State department to-day received the following telegram from the American legation at Caracas:

"Martial law has been declared in Venezuela by the president of the country in consequence of the invasion of a revolutionary force from Colombia. It is reported that an army of 10,000 men will meet the invaders."

Civil War Again.

New York, Aug. 2.—Venezuela is again on the verge of a revolution, and not only is that unfortunate republic approaching a state of civil war, but serious complications will, in all probability, arise between the governments of Venezuela and Colombia, says the Port of Spain, Trinidad, correspondent of the Herald. President Castro, while facing the uprising against his own authority, is also accused of furthering secretly the revolution against the Colombian government.

Arms, ammunition and the other accessories of war have been quietly smuggled into Venezuela through the waterways of the republic, and the first engagement is expected to be the signal for uprisings in several widely separated districts.

To add to the seriousness of the situation in Venezula itself, it is well known that in the adjoining republic of Colombia a very strong feeling of resentment against the Castro government exists on account of what is considered a serious breach of international law on the part of Venezuela for its alleged recognition of, if not actual assistance to, the leaders of the revolutionary party of Colombia. It is even said that not only has the Venezuelan government permitted its ports to be used by the Colombian revolutionists as a base for the collection of supplies, but it has winked at, if not actually assisted the Colombian revolutionists with certain articles of war.

Revolutionists Defeated.

Caracas, Venezuela, Aug. 2.—The Venezuelan government reports that the revolutionists have been defeated near San Cristobal.

READS LIKE FICTION.

Omaha, Aug. 2.—Hazel Silvis Wood, who tried to kill herself because she could not borrow $15, refuses to believe that she is heir to a fortune estimated at $1,000,000 left by her father, James B. Silvis, of Tallahassee, Fla. The physi-

HAZEL SILVIS WOOD.

cians told the young woman of the legacy, and in proof of it pointed out the costly flowers which had been placed in the room.

"The Christian Home people have brought those," she said.

The will will be shown to her as soon as she is able to read.

While the local attorneys representing the estate were searching the city to discover the whereabouts of a Miss Silvis the girl was attempting self-destruction by morphine in the belief that she was without friends and money. The lawyers learned her identity through the newspapers.

LENNOX IS SAFE.

San Francisco, Aug. 3.—The transport Lennox has been sighted off this port, in tow of the United States tug Slocum. The Slocum had been searching for the Lennox when word was brought to this city that the transport had broken her shaft, on July 25, when about 300 miles from port.

On July 31 a boat in charge of Matt Sprout put off from the disabled vessel to seek assistance. It fell in with the steamer George W. Loomis, which brought the mate and his crew here with the story of the disaster. The Lennox sailed from Manila for this port June 27.

Hon. J. H. Blount.

Macon, Ga., Aug. 5.—News has been received in this city that ex-Congressman James H. Blount, who represented this district in congress for twenty years, has suffered a stroke of paralysis, and is in a critical condition at his country home near here.

Can Keep Cool

If You Know How to FEED YOURSELF.

(Reasons Below.)

Try GRAPE-NUTS.

HOT WEATHER FOOD.

The selection of food for hot weather is an important question. We should avoid an excess of fats, cut down the butter ration and indulge more freely in fruits and foods easy of digestion. One meat meal per day is sufficient during hot weather.

An ideal breakfast is Grape-Nuts, treated with a little cream (which, by the way, supplies the necessary fat in a very digestible form) a cup of Postum Cereal Food Coffee, hot, or if cold, it should have a little lemon juice squeezed in; then some fruit, either cooked or raw; also perhaps two slices of entire wheat bread with a very thin spread of butter. A breakfast of this sort is so perfectly adapted to the wants of the system that one goes through the heat of the day in comfort as compared with the sweaty, disagreeable condition of one improperly fed. Once put in practice, the plan will never be abandoned during the hot days, for the difference in one's personal comfort is too great to be easily forgotten.

CAPT. MOREU TALKS.

New York, Aug. 1.—The Madrid correspondent of the Journal and Advertiser has obtained an interview from Captain Diaz Moreu, who commanded the Cristobal Colon during the naval conflict off Santiago. Says Captain Moreu, in reference to the movements of Admiral Schley: "All the American officers, without exception, did their duty in the naval battle of Santiago. So did we, although it is certain that we were vanquished by superiority of force. It is absurd and unpatriotic to make an ex-

DON EMILIO DIAZ MOREU.

ception in the case of Admiral Schley. It is absurd because the Brooklyn was in the front of the fight.

"The Brooklyn was the first to encounter us as we were coming out, and the first to lead in the pursuit, and she kept up the lead, with the Oregon vastly aiding. The Brooklyn landed a shell just ahead of my ship, and, with the Oregon helping her, there was nothing left for me to do but run ashore.

"The Brooklyn's conduct was brave; hence Commodore Schley's was brave. Schley was on post where he was put by Sampson. After the battle commenced each commander acted according to circumstances, and events show that the Brooklyn bore a brave part. I should say that Schley was not only brave, but very competent, as is Sampson, whom I know personally. I don't know Schley, but I am a friend of Captain Cook, of the Brooklyn, whose photograph I have. On the back of it you can read the following: 'Duty to our flags brought us together in strife. The sea made us friends. May God preserve your life and give to you that measure of blessing which your courage so richly deserves.'

"Of all the American ships the Brooklyn was the most exposed to our fire and to that of our batteries. Commodore Schley's own report was a model of a plain, sailor-like, and gentlemanly statement. Schley directed that our officers retain their personal effects. A coward is never generous. The suggestion of cowardice probably comes from cowards.

"I have read in 'El Mundo Naval' that this attack upon an honorable naval officer has low political basis. The navy should be left outside of politics.

"Admiral Sampson's own official report is evidence of the Brooklyn's active part, and of Schley's competency and bravery. The adverse criticism is obviously an afterthought. As a naval officer I declare it, because the navy should be as sensitive as a woman about its honor."

Prune Crop.

San Francisco, Aug. 1.—The Cured Fruit association report large sales of prunes at three cents per pound and upward. The officers state that a dividend of $350,000 will be declared within ten days, and they are assured that the old crop will be disposed of before the new crop is cured. The fruit remaining unsold is valued at $1,000,000.

Actor and was jealous of another member of the company killed the woman he loved and then committed suicide during rehearsal in an Omaha theatre.

THE BLADE'S NEW OFFER

New Combination in Dinner Sets.

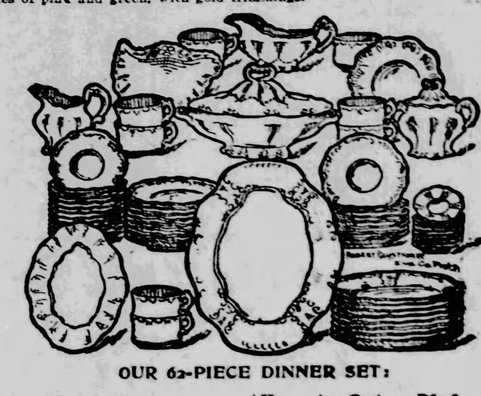
American Semi-Porcelain Ware—Handsome, Durable, Latest Designs in Shapes—Plain White and Decorated.

Every dish useful and practical. Combinations that meet the needs of every housekeeper—every family, small, medium or large, and at wholesale prices.

We offer both plain white and decorated.

Plain white china is very handsome, suitable for any table, any occasion.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 have beautiful designs of vines and blossoms, in delicate shades of pink and green, with gold trimmings.



OUR 62-PIECE DINNER SET:

DESCRIPTION.

No. 1—56-piece Dinner Set—6 dinner plates, 6 pie plates, 6 cups, 6 saucers, 6 butter chips, 6 fruits, 1 covered vegetable (2 pieces), 1 gravy boat, 1 meat platter, 1 vegetable dish, 1 pickle, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces), 1 cream jug.

Price, with Weekly Blade, one year:
Plain White $3.25
Decorated 4.20

No. 2—62-piece Dinner Set—6 dinner plates, 12 fruits, 6 pie plates, 6 butter chips, 8 cups, 8 saucers, 1 covered dish (2 pieces), 1 meat platter, 1 sauce boat, 1 vegetable dish, 1 pickle, 1 cream, 1 butter plate, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces).

Price, with Weekly Blade, one year:
Plain White $3.85
Decorated 5.00

No. 3—100-piece Dinner Set—12 5-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 7-inch plates, 12 8-inch fruits, 12 9½-inch individual butters, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 covered butter (3 pieces), 1 8-inch dish, 1 12-inch dish, 2 covered dishes (4 pieces), 1 7-inch baker, 1 sauce boat, 1 pickle, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces), 1 cream, 1 bowl.

Price, with Weekly Blade one year:
Plain White $5.50
Decorated 7.50

No. 4—English 112 piece dinner set—12 7-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 5-inch plates, 12 7-inch soup plates, 12 fruits, 12 individual butters, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 10-inch dish, 1 12-inch dish, 1 8-inch baker, 1 sugar, 1 butter dish, 1 pickle, 1 sauce boat, 1 slop bowl, 2 covered dishes, 1 cream.

Price, with Weekly Blade one year, $8.25.

Notice this set is imported English stone china. The decorations are under the glazing and the goods are fully guaranteed not to craze or crackle. This set is made in three styles of decorations, viz. Peacock blue, sage green and claret brown. Be careful to state which color is desired.

This set cannot be purchased for less than $12. Our price only $8.25.

How to Get a Blade Dinner Set Free:

To those desiring to devote a few hours' work getting subscribers for the Weekly Blade, we make the following very liberal offer:

For a club of 10 yearly subscriptions at 50c each, we will give the sender of the club the No. 1 plain white dinner set absolutely free.

For a club of 15, No. 1 Decorated.
For a club of 15, No. 2 Plain White.
For a club of 19, No. 2 Decorated.
For a club of 22, No. 3 Plain White.
For a club of 22, No. 3 Decorated.
For a club of 35, No. 4 English.

A few hours' work among your friends will soon enable you to get one of these fine Dinner Sets free.

General Directions and Information.

Order by number, and specify white or decorated, as the case may be. The goods are carefully packed in a strong barrel, and shipped directly from the importer to the purchaser upon our order. We shall order every package shipped by freight unless otherwise instructed. The receiver pays transportation. From 35 cents to $1, according to distance, will cover freight east of the Missouri river, while it may cost somewhere near $2 to pay freight to points beyond the Rockies. We do not advise shipping by express. Always remit by postoffice money order. If you must send currency, have your letter registered. Address

THE BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio.

FREE! TO LADIES! A trial box of Zeno, a sure and harmless Cure for Female Diseases. Agents Wanted. Send 2c. Zeno Co., 40 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

HOME WORK FOR MEN AND WOMEN $3 to $6 per week; no canvassing; no selling; we furnish all work; work mailed on postal; no postage; work mailed on collection. EAGLE MFG. CO., Dept. W, Cincinnati, O.

LET US START YOU

$70 to $40 Weekly and Expenses. MEN AND WOMEN AT HOME or TRAVELING. Our agents and salesmen made over $600,000.00 last year supplying the Quaker Bath Cabinet and specialty agents. Wonderful seller. No rubber or fake methods. WRITE us to-day for Free Exposition, Plans, Etc. FREE. World Mfg. Co., 6 World Bldg., Cincinnati, O. (We recommend above firm as reliable.—Editor.)

UNCLE JEREMIAH AND FAMILY AT THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION

Amusing, entertaining, instructive. Bubbling over with humor, pathos and graphic descriptions. Reliable information interwoven to please and instruct. Delights those who have visited the Rainbow City, and is very valuable suggestions to those going to Buffalo, and to the north bear thing to an actual trip to those who cannot attend.

Paper covers, 25c Sold by newsdealers, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.

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FREE TRIAL!

DEATH TO HAIR—ROOT AND BRANCH. New Discovery by the MISSES BELL. A Trial Treatment FREE to Any One Afflicted with Hair on Face, Neck or Arms.

We have at last made the discovery which has baffled chemists and all others for ages—a real and absolute remedy for superfluous hair, root and branch, entirely and permanently, whether it be a mustache or growth on the neck, breast or arms, and the same without impairing in any way the finest or most sensitive skin.

The Misses Bell have thoroughly tested its efficacy and are desirous that the full merits of their treatment, to which they have given the descriptive name of "KILL-ALL-HAIR," be known to all afflicted. To this end a trial will be sent free of charge to any lady who will write for it and say she saw the offer in this paper. Within ten days after you receive the trial you will be the best convinced that the treatment, "KILL-ALL-HAIR," is the only one of the great Cast of Characters to perfect results, the growth of superfluous hair on the face or neck of the person.

Write to-day, as the demand for a personal demonstration of our treatment exists from nothing. A trial will be sent free, from yourself and proof given that it does what we claim for it. Address in confidence as follows:

THE MISSES BELL,
78 and 80 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

WAS A CANARD.

Aix-les-Bains, Aug. 2.—The authorities here, when asked regarding the report circulated in the United States by a news agency, that an attempt was

MARIA PIA.

made here upon the life of Maria Pia, the dowager queen of Portugal, previous to her departure for Rome, denied that any such attempt had been made.

The queen went about the town and before her departure for Rome she took a long promenade on the boulevards.

New steamship Celtic of the White Star line, the largest craft ever built, arrived on its initial trip. The 2C cabin passengers praised the ship.

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

THREE O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING.

What do the robins whisper about
From their homes in the elms and birches?
I've tried to study the riddle out;
But still in my mind is many a doubt,
In spite of deep researches.

While over the world is silence deep,
In the twilight of early dawning,
They begin to chirp and twitter and peep,
As if they were talking in their sleep,
At three o'clock in the morning.

Perhaps the little ones stir and complain
That it's time to be up and doing;
And the mother-bird sings a drowsy strain
To coax them back to their dreams again,
Though distant cocks are crowing.

Or do they tell secrets that should not be heard
By mortals listening and prying?
Perhaps we might learn from some whispering word
The best way to bring up a bird
Or the wonderful art of flying.

It may be they speak of an autumn day
When, with many a feathered roamer,
Under the clouds so cold and gray,
Over the hill they take their way
In search of summer.

It may be they gossip from nest to nest,
Hidden and leaf-enfolded;
For do we not often hear it confessed,
When a long-kept secret at last is guessed,
That "a little bird has told it?"

Perhaps, but the question is wrapped in doubt,
They give me no hint or warning.
Listen, and tell me if you find out
What do the robins talk about
At three o'clock in the morning?
—R. S. Palfrey, in Every Other Sunday.

Lessons of a Life.

Emily S. Bouton.

The morning drumcall on my eager ear
Thrills unforgotten yet; the morning dew
Lies yet undried along my field of noon.
But now I pause at whiles in what I do,
And count the bell, and tremble lest I hear
(My work untrimmed) the sunset gun too soon.
—R. L. Stevenson.

To human thought the sunset gun of Margaret Fuller's life sounded all too soon!

The years that have passed since that terrible disaster upon the beach of Fire Island and the rush of events through the half century have somewhat dimmed the memory of this woman, whose powers of intellect, and lofty ideals which she was always seeking to approach, set apart from the many, and among the comparatively few held worth remembering.

Thought of her was brought vividly to the public recently by the unveiling of a tablet and the opening of a pavilion upon Fire Island Beach to commemorate her life and work, both of which, it seems, were but half done when so suddenly ended. I have carefully watched what has been said of her, in order to see what were the things which had left the strongest impression, whether the children of her brain or the characteristics which were the fruit of an illuminated soul. It signifies much to know that the latter holds the larger place, and it proves that the uplifting influence of a beautiful life is never lost. Brilliant as were many of Margaret Fuller's writings, it is rather Margaret Fuller the woman, who is held in such reverent regard. For more than most of those about her, she felt that the true object of life was character-growth, that fame and wealth and enjoyment, good as subordinate aims, meant little beside the attainment of spiritual graces. Upon this she acted always. Every record set down by those most familiar with her every day living bears witness to the nobility of purpose by which she was always animated, to her constant self-sacrifice, and to the complete beauty of her pure womanhood.

It is worth much to so live that the story of her life, recalled fifty years after its tragic ending, thrills to the enthusiasm of high resolves, those who read through its chapters. Without question—for she had but reached middle life—she could say:

"The morning drumcall on my eager ear
Thrills unforgotten yet; the morning dew
Lies yet undried along my field of noon."

for the vision of accomplishment was strong before her, and her closest friends and comrades felt that she had not measured her real strength. When the ship went down on that fateful day almost in sight of home, bearing husband and child with her into the deep waters, a life on earth of wonderful possibilities was ended.

It is not, however, of Margaret Fuller's brilliant intellect or literary work that I care to speak to-day. True it is, that in the latter was a quality which gave it always a spiritual force, a power of lofty suggestion. Her work was the necessary outgrowth of her broad, free and generous nature. The tolerance and charity of her thought was evidenced by her answer when, after attending with other noble women a gathering of outcasts of her sex, she was asked how they appeared to her:

"As women, like myself," she said, "save that they are victims of wrong and misfortune."

Margaret Fuller is not and cannot be forgotten, though the commemoration of her life has been so long delayed. Not so much for what she outwardly accomplished will she be remembered, but rather that she was a pioneer in new paths, and the way she blazed was one leading to the strongest and the best, possible to women.

When, for any reason whatever, a life so well lived is brought into our thought prominently as hers has been for the last two or three weeks, it is well to pause and try to understand the sources of its inspiring influence. What were the qualities which, aside from a magnetic personality, made Margaret Fuller such a strong and enduring force for so many years?

First was her courage, which was invincible. What she thought right to do she never failed to undertake, even in the face of bodily weakness and discouragement. She never feared to express an honest opinion, no matter how widely it varied from that of those she most regarded. In her day the conditions were vastly different from the present. There were greater limitations to overpass, stronger prejudices to overcome, by the woman who sought freedom of thought and action. She heeded none of these things, none of the consequences to herself when she entered the field to endeavor to lift life into clearer atmospheres.

With her courage, she united hope. She believed that the world was growing better. She saw the gleaming of light where to others was darkness, and she joyously anticipated the happy ending of all struggle for advancement. Hope could not exist without a large degree of faith—faith in her fellow men; faith in their honesty of purpose, their desire to do right; faith in the final outcome of all effort, even when shadowed by faults and failures. She herself said:

"The humblest effort, made in a noble spirit and with religious hope, cannot fail to be infinitely useful. Whether we introduce some noble model from another time and clime to encourage aspiration to our own, or cheer into blossoms the simplest woodflower that ever rose from the earth, moved by the genuine impulse to grow, independent of the lures of money or celebrity; whether we speak boldly when fear or doubt keeps others silent, or refuse to swell the popular cry upon an unworthy occasion, the spirit of truth purely worshipped, shall turn our acts and forbearances alike to profit, informing them with oracles which the latest time shall bless."

Note the words, "the spirit of Truth purely worshipped," for in them lies the key to her beautiful character—to all noble achievement. Courage, hope, faith, she had in abundance and they wrought in her a perfect work, because it was Truth before which she bowed reverently.

Of these qualities it was faith which had the greatest potency, as it does with us all, for faith includes hope, and hope inspires with courage. Some one has written this:

Give us faith.
Unreasoned, vague, unsubstanced, but still faith;
For faith is hope, and hope alone is life.

That is, let us have faith in the good which is everywhere, even though we can not give to others a reason for such believing, even though to ourselves it lacks substance. Holding fast to such faith and the wonderful will come to pass. It is a real force which is put in action, tending to harmonize the life with its conditions. It is, in reality, the "spirit of Truth purely worshipped," and must bring practical results.

THE COZY CORNER

About Higher Education.

Mrs. C. C. S. sends the following as her contribution to the subject recently under discussion in the Cozy Corner:

Dear Friends—I read with interest your letters, pro and con, for the higher education of women and finding in the Woman's Journal something that exactly expressed my ideas on the subject, I take the liberty of sending it for your perusal, hoping it may convince others—as it did me—that a higher education rightly applied, does not make a woman less fit for the duties of home. The extract is from a description of a class day at Wellesley College:

A turn of the key, a press of the button, and the lighted temple stood invitingly open. With reverential spirit we looked upon the fine equipment of the newest building at Wellesley; the astronomical library, the apparatus for separting the solar spectrum into its primal colors, the arrangement for wireless telegraphy, the dome room with its telescope. As the professor explained these things, my mind vibrated over to the charming home to which we had been welcomed previous to the "Float," a home which contains the comforts of civilization with none of the superfluities.

The priestess of the observatory, who holds converse with the stars, traps the rays of the sun, and compels chained lightning to do her bidding, also keeps house. She solves the "servant problem" by eliminating the servant. By the judicious employment of some help from outside, she manages her household affairs successfully, including that erratic demon in the cellar—the furnace. It slowly dawned upon my comprehension that the training that has qualified the professor of applied mathematics to follow serenely and ably such difficult and diverse pursuits, might enable the majority of women to meet all the emergencies of life, even those of matrimony. Therefore, all this wide-spread current discussion, started by a cranky man professor, as to whether college women will make good wives, seemed to me a rather insignificant matter.

Another Expresses Her Opinion.

A Merry-Go-Round girl, who has joined the ranks of the married women, calls this morning to express her opinion on the subject under discussion. Having been a successful teacher and now an equally successful housekeeper, she speaks from experience:

"New England Girl": I am surprised that so many of the intelligent women who read The Blade should look with distavor upon a higher education for women. Although I have been more fortunate than some, in my educational advantages, there have been many times since I received my high school diploma, when I have had occasion to regret that I could not have added the college course, as it would have been of so much assistance to me.

My experience has differed from that of Mrs. Loughlin, I am happy to say. Among my acquaintances are several college educated women, but I cannot recall a single instance of one who looks upon housework as in the least degrading—or as something "beneath" her. That several of these women are very poor housekeepers, I will admit. But the blame for this does not rest with the girls, or the college; it is the fault of their mothers who failed to teach them the art of housekeeping in their own homes.

In this matter I can speak from experience, for while I wouldn't exchange that dear little mother of mine for any other, yet she would never let her girls do anything in the way of housework when they were attending school, and in vacation time when we begged to help her were invariably sent away to enjoy ourselves, with the remark that she would sooner do the work herself than to be bothered with teaching us. When we left school, therefore, neither of us had the least knowledge of housekeeping—not even so much as how to cook a dish of oatmeal.

It was the same with many of my friends whose mothers, through mistaken kindness, neglected to teach them to work, so when the girls had finished school and went to homes of their own they were entirely unfit to care for them. Then an experienced housekeeper would call upon them and judging only from what she could see, would say to herself—and often to others—"another instance of your college bred housekeeper."

The statement that a woman with a college education invariably makes a poor wife and mother is, I think, utterly untrue. In my experience as teacher, I found, as a general rule, less difficulty in teaching the children of educated parents than those of ignorant persons. In the first instance the children had been taught at home to be quiet, well behaved with their books and in their personal appearance and to have higher ideas of honor and of the object of attending school than those of ignorant parentage, and it was often a problem very difficult to solve of how to deal wisely with the children whose education in everything was confined to the few hours spent each day in the school room.

I do not agree with the author of the clipping sent by the "Searcher After Truth," and am wondering how he—for no woman ever wrote the article—would carry out his idea of "putting lovely woman back into the station assigned her by Nature and Nature's God." Here in Massachusetts we would suggest that if the mental and moral standard of the men were to be raised several degrees, "Lovely Woman" might be willing to take her "assigned station," as in that event there would not be the pressing need there now is for her to take the places that should be (according to this writer) filled by men.

I am a firm believer in the higher education for both men and women, and agree with Mrs. Mary G. H., that the more one knows, the better she is prepared for fighting life's battles. The truly educated woman will not consider any honest labor beneath her "abilities," but will in every instance, use that ability to elevate labor; neither do you find such people finding fault with their environments; they make that rise to meet their needs and wishes, instead of being dragged down by it.

When you find a grumbler, you can as a general thing believe it is their natural disposition which no amount of schooling can change, and the college record of such chronic fault-finders will usually prove that their education is of the very superficial order.

In the daily records of crime in all parts of the world, we notice that the greater proportion of them are committed by ignorant persons, which of itself should be an argument in favor of the fullest and most complete education for every one. Surely—

"Ignorance is the curse of God;
Knowledge the wings with which we fly to Heaven."

A Question and Its Answer.

"A Doubter" asks: "Does the editor of the Cozy Corner believe all that is said and written in regard to the hurtfulness of coffee as a daily beverage?"

Like all other things the use of coffee may become an abuse, and then it is certainly injurious to most people. Properly made and used in moderation, it does not unpleasantly affect the majority of people. Every one must judge for themselves in this as in all matters pertaining to the good or ill effects of foods. If one finds she is not so well after drinking coffee, let her desist for a while and see if the result is what she expected.

DO EVER DREAMS COME TRUE.

The far sail floats across the brine
And hides beyond the blue,
We watch to mark the home-bound sign—
Do ever dreams come true?

The rose-bud scatters far its leaves
While fades its glowing hue,
The summer sinks, the south wind grieves,
Do ever dreams come true?

From starry eaves at midnight's noon
Down drips the noiseless dew,
December's chill shall follow June—
Do ever dreams come true?

Yet past all change of doubt and dearth
I find my faith in you,
Despite the cynic's carping mirth,
Do ever dreams come true?

One very cold day, Tom, in his first trousers, was walking with his tiny overcoat turned back to its utmost limit. "Tom," said his father, "button your coat." But the boy demurred. "Look at mine," added his father. "Yes," said Tom, ruefully, and obeying under protest, "but everybody knows that YOU wear trousers!"—Youth's Companion.

The Merry-Go-Rounds.

"Fannie French" writes from Vermont to protest against the numerous marriages of "the dearest and sweetest girl." She says:

To not less than four of the M. G. R. young men has this "d and s" girl been wedded since last spring, and no one can tell how many others will fall victims to her charms if something is not done about it. It isn't right for her to so monopolize the marrying business, and in the name of the plain and homely girls, I protest and ask that the Chaperone interfere and forbid the banns.

"Fidigity Fan," Ind.—After an absence I return to visit friends in the M. G. R., whose letters I have read regularly, even though I have not had time to write. I was graduated from the High school this year, and it takes about all the time one can get from their studies to attend the receptions and class meetings of a class of twenty-one.

I find that many of the former members of the M. G. R. are missing, some, I know, are married, but where are the others? Gone on a journey, or lost? As "Bachelor Henry" and "Sunbeam" seem to live in communities where there are some undesirable surroundings, I will tell them—not in a boasting manner—of my home neighborhood.

The nearest town is about three and a half miles distant, and though in it are many saloons and gambling houses, it does not affect our young people in the least; indeed, I think we shall soon succeed in affecting them to the extent of driving them away.

There is not one of our young men who drinks liquor, uses tobacco in any form or is ever guilty of using profane language. This may seem impossible, but I assure you it is true. The parents are all united in keeping away from their children all that is low and harmful, and have brought to bear upon them the good influences of schools, books, papers and magazines. We have a Sunday school numbering one hundred, which is attended by old and young people the year around. The teachers take their classes to picnics in the summer and make little entertainments for them in winter, thus keeping them interested and happy. With such surroundings ought we not to be happy and not long for forbidden and hurtful pleasures?

I would like to hear from the M. G. R's. their opinions on the subject: "Can a man succeed who conducts his business on strictly Christian principles?"

"Hopeful Polly," Georgia:—Please allow me to say to "Cousin Patsy" that I shall surely try to attend her picnic. As it will be near my former home, it will be doubly interesting to me. My reason for visiting the Cozy Corner was that I happened to be able to answer some questions given there, and not because I like it better than the Merry-Go-Round.

"Vernetta," Indiana:—I shall come in to-day for a few minutes so as to save myself from being classed with the deserters; I am very much interested in these letters, and have been trying for a long time to find material for writing one that would be of interest to you, but so far have failed to do so. If I do not succeed soon I shall have to "make up" something in order to do my part in keeping the number good at our meetings.

"Indiana Sunbeam" thus describes the picnic of the Merry-Go-Rounders on August first:

At sunrise on Thursday, August 1st, three long trains of cars, filled with Merry-Go-Round boys and girls, Miss Prudence in charge—came into the station at our little town. The passengers were quickly transferred to waiting buck-boards, picnic wagons and carriages, and we drove out into the country to visit a number of large caves. All were chatting so busily that we did not notice the dark clouds that came rolling up in the west, until a loud peal of thunder caused some of the girls to shriek. The curtains were fastened to the sides of the wagon and we drove more rapidly on, and fortunately reached our destination and had our lunch baskets under shelter when the storm reached us.

In the caves torches were lighted, and as we could neither see the lightning nor hear the thunder, we enjoyed ourselves in exploring the different chambers, inscribing our names in long rows on the walls and breaking the stalagmites and stalactites to carry away as souvenirs.

When we again reached the entrance we found the storm over and the air much cooler and pleasanter for the rain. We drove to a grove near a small lake, and as we were then quite ready for our breakfast, the twelve tables were soon covered with white cloths and every good thing you can think of to eat. Before commencing to dispose of these comforts, "Kodak" and "Photographer" asked us to "sit still and look pleasant" a minute, while they took our pictures. To a hungry crowd that moment seemed an hour, but we were willing to accommodate these boys.

After breakfast we enjoyed ourselves, each one as he or she pleased, talking, rowing, fishing, singing, playing games and becoming better acquainted with each other. A hammock was placed for Miss Prudence where she could rest, and at the same time keep a watch over her girls and boys. She seemed greatly interested in the group of Junior M. G. R.'s who were present with their parents.

When it became cooler, we drove to visit a number of interesting places in the vicinity, among them several stone quarries which supply beautiful building stone for all parts of the country.

As it was a "band night" in our little town, we returned early, and after visiting the soda fountains, ice cream parlors, indulging freely in peanuts and cracker-jack, witnessed a drill of the militia, and then went out to the university campus. This looked like fairyland with its beautiful flowers and shrubs illuminated by myriads of electric lights. We visited the museum, library and other buildings that we might be able to say, "I have been through college."

Though we had had a busy day, none were too tired to visit the new observatory, and take a peep through the large telescope there. The night was clear, and as we came away each one felt a deeper appreciation of the words of the Psalmist: "The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament showeth His handiwork."

After this we rested for a while before it was time to leave for our homes, and what we noticed what a large number of the M. G. R.'s were present. Uncle Sam had granted "Stray Republican" a day off that he might be with us; "Sunflower Kid" had some large fish stories to offset the tales of camp life told by "Hawkeye Bob;" "Virginia Charlie" and "Zack Stubbs" discussed wireless telegraphy, though it seemed as if the latter was not so exclusively interested in that subject as he would have been last year, there being now a powerful counter attraction for him.

"South Dakota Bach," "Oregon Bach" and the "Lonely Mossback" were overheard whispering to each other that this was the last picnic they should attend under their present titles.

We could never have gotten along without "Jimmy Long," who was ready to mend everything that was broken, and put everything to rights. I noticed that he had a slight cloud upon his brow when he was obliged to give three-fourths of the good things he had to eat to Mrs. Jimmie.

While we were at the station waiting for our trains, "Pater's Housekeeper," who had filled her basket with ferns, flowers, goods and other "specimens," called my attention to "Bachelor Henry's" basket. In it was a loaf of bread baked by "Mother's Crutch," a salad made by "Rattle Trap," a can of maple syrup and several cakes of the sugar brought by "Blue Belle," the remainder of a bottle of "New England Girl's.. mustard pickles and pieces of thirteen kinds of cake. The girls had provided him with "samples" enough to last him a week after he reached home.

Soon our "Engineer" sounded the warning to get aboard, and the long train pulled out of the station with all of the happy passengers singing the Merry-Go-Round hymn written by "Nemo."

There was but one accident during the day, "Prairie Flower" insisted upon poking her head out of the carriage to obtain a better view of the lovely scenery, and her hat fell under the wheels, but that only caused it to assume the latest "pan-cake" style and "Miss Take," our milliner, deftly re-arranged the trimming so it was soon converted into a beautiful and stylish shirt-waist hat, and the accident proved to be a blessing in disguise.

WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING

One great objection that is urged against the higher education of women and their filling the positions for which such education fits them, is that there is in all a lack of earnestness and of practical application. It has been said that a woman studies art or science merely from curiosity, or the love of study in the abstract, and not for the desire to make her knowledge of use to the world, and that if she practices a profession at all, it is only as a temporary make-shift until she can marry well. "Then," say these critics, "she has just a sufficient smattering of knowledge to make her dissatisfied with her home duties, so that her years of study are lost in every direction."

That this may be true in some cases is not to be denied, but that such statements can apply to the majority of woman students is utterly false and unjust, as is proven by the reports of work done by them in nearly every branch of art and science, which give undoubted proofs of their ability and the practical results of their study.

In the art world, for instance, we find some of the most noted workers are women. Miss Suzanne Watkins, of New York, has been honored by being one of the few who have been given a place in the Salon at the Champ de Mars, in Paris, her "Portrait of a Boy" being reported as being among the best pictures shown. Miss Catherine Abbott, of Zanesville, Ohio, is another American artist whose work has received merited recognition, and Miss Grace Woods has won a most enviable reputation for her exquisite miniatures, as has Miss Lella Usher, of Maine, for her medallion portraits. Miss Thorpe, another New York girl, won the three-hundred-dollar prize for the best design for the official flag at the Pan-American and besides the money—which is certainly a "practical" result—has received many compliments on the beauty and originality of her work.

Mrs. Vinnie Ream Hoxie is at work upon a life-sized statue of Thad. Stevens which is winning for her fresh laurels, and which will be not only a reminder of a great man, but is, as well, a lasting proof of a woman's gratitude and appreciation of kindness shown her, as this is entirely a work of love in remembrance of the assistance she received from Stevens in the days before her genius was widely recognized.

Miss Elizabeth Geary, of Cleveland, O., is rapidly gaining the reputation of being one of the most skillful and artistic bookbinders in the country. She studied with the best workmen in Europe, and now in her own shop does her own binding, designing and illustrating.

In many of the largest establishments in the country, women are exclusively employed in the designing departments.

Among the preachers and educators of the land, women are found in the first ranks, being especially fitted for the work of imparting knowledge and of giving the consolations of religion.

The employment of women in the postal service dates back to the year 1548, when a woman was placed by the French government in charge of an important office in France, and in our country, as in Europe, many women are found filling the positions of postmaster or mail-carrier, and giving perfect satisfaction in the discharge of their duties.

In the domain of law, the "Portias" of the present day are becoming numerous, in spite of the opposition with which their applications for admittance to the bar is met. Miss Caroline Greshenheimer, of Chillicothe, O., has this year been graduated with highest honors from the law school of Washington, D. C., and will at once open an office in that city, with every prospect of having a most successful practice. Miss Marion Griffin, of Memphis, Tenn.; Mrs. C. H. Sargent, of Ohio; Miss Alice Day, representing Indiana, and Mrs. Emma K. Bailey, of Alabama, are among those who have recently proven themselves competent to interpret the laws of the land, and when equal suffrage shall prevail, will be found side by side with their brother lawyers in making the laws.

With Mrs. Bailey, the talent may be considered an inheritance, as her father, grandfather and great grandfather were all among the brightest of the legal lights of her native state.

In literary and educational work, women have achieved great things during the last decade. Aside from the book writers, a great part of the magazine work is supplied by women, and in many newspaper offices the work of reporting, editing, illustrating and typesetting is done by them.

A notable example of the adaptability of a woman for all kinds of work is seen in the daily life of Miss Minnie J. Reynolds, a member of the staff of a Denver paper. In her home city, Miss Reynolds is known as one of the most indefatigable and successful news gatherers. Mounted on her bicycle, carrying with her a kodak with which to secure illustrations for her "items," it is a very minute bit of news that escapes her. During the day and greater part of the evening, her well-known figure may be seen flitting in and out of club meetings and every place that promises an item that will add to the interest of her paper, and she continues her labors until late at night, editing, correcting proof and doing whatever is to be done, until the paper is ready to be sent to the press.

She is held in the highest respect by her fellow-workers, while her stinging sarcasm is something of which the would-be-smart young reporters stand in wholesome dread.

While taking a much-needed vacation in the east, Miss Reynolds has been doing special work for her paper and also conducting a woman's departament in a New York paper. She is on the press committee of the National Consumers' League, and fills in her spare moments in studying the eastern women's club work for the benefit of the much-loved Woman's club at home.

Mrs. J. F. Kidder is acting president of a narrow-gauge railroad in California, having been elected to the position upon the death of her husband, who formerly filled it. Mrs. A. J. Harris, besides giving perfect satisfaction as collector of customs in an Ohio town, is manager of the Postal Telegraph and the Telephone Exchange. She is freight agent of a road passing through the town, and in order to complete a full day's work, makes a three miles' trip each day to the city elevator, where she checks over all bonded freight. With all this, she is as womanly a woman as one could wish to see, and takes admirable care of her family.

A young Japanese girl has taken a full course in civil engineering, with a view of making it her life work; many women are devoting their time to architectural pursuits, and we may confidently expect that the plans made by them will not be like those made by the man who planned the Wellesley college buildings—without a closet in any room for the convenience of the girls who were expected to attend the school—a lack of knowledge of woman's needs on the part of the architect, equalled only by the plan of the generous giver of the buildings, who suggested that this oversight could be easily remedied by putting two pegs on the door of the room—"one for the girl's best frock and one for her second best."

A Russian girl has been the subject of much comment the present season, from the fact that, entering the lowest grade of a Boston school last fall, unable to speak a word of English, she has in ten months completed the five years' course prescribed for graduation from the school and earned the approval of all of her teachers.

In connection with this phenomenal work, we are reminded of Miss Helen Kellar, the blind and deaf undergraduate of Radcliffe college, at Cambridge, Mass. At the commencement exercises of the Halifax Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, where she was visiting, Miss Kellar was recently given a most enthusiastic reception by those who could appreciate the wonderful talents which have enabled her to overcome seemingly impossible obstacles in the way of attaining an education.

These are but a few of the many instances of what women are doing in the world, but they are sufficient to refute the idea that they are not in earnest, and that there are no practical results to be seen from their higher education. The world is becoming more and more convinced that women not only "aspire" to higher things, but they perspire and keep on until they attain the desired goal," and we can but agree with Archbishop Ireland when he says: "It is folly to belittle woman's power and influence to-day for it is widespread and constantly growing. While her interest should be primarily in the home, there is no reason why it should be confined there."

S. F. W.

The Wonder Column.

Banner Puzzler FOR AUGUST.

W. P. E., Ashton, Kan.

1.—WHO WAS SHE?

She was a well-known Swedish authoress, born near Abo, in Finland, Aug. 17, 1801, but when she was only three years old, her parents moved to Sweden. She began to write verses at the age of eight years, and her first novels appeared in 1825 at Stockholm. Her most important work was published in 1842. In 1849 she visited the United States, where she remained for two years, passing some time in England on her return. As a writer of fiction she was distinguished for delicacy, shrewd sense, and a pleasant vein of humor. Her works have been translated into nearly every language of Europe. She died December 31, 1865. Her life and unpublished writings were issued by her sister in 1868.

BETTY BLUE.

2.—GREEK CROSS.

X X X
X X X
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X X X X X X X
X X X
X X X

1.—A most useful "article."
2.—A domestic fowl.
3.—An aerial disturbance frequently heard in summer.
4.—Knowledge of domestic fowls.
5.—Possessed of.
6.—Before.
7.—A bright color.

LOO SEE.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

The sides of a regular octagon are each 16.568 ft. long. What will be the length of a side the smallest square that will exactly enclose the octagon?

A. FAUL.

4.—PRINTERS' PI.

"Fi a doby teme a dyb, moncig roth
Ryvce slaise sha reh daidle,
Cnen heyt yas, veha i.
Tse lai het slad yeht melis ta em,
Hewn nogmic hort eth yre."

TERENCE O'SHAUGHNESSY.

5.—QUERY.

Who can tell something about "Bog Butter?"

THE SCHOOLMISTRESS.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"Man is unjust, but God is just; and finally, Justice triumphs."

OLD DAN TUCKER.

Answers to Puzzles of July 25.

1.—Louis Agassiz.
2.—Words forming square: camel, avene, Metta, enter, learn. Centrals, Metta.
3.—Stratford-on-Avon.
4.—2750 sq. yds. (See Chat).
5.—"The last sigh of the Moor" is the rock upon which King Abdallah paused to look back upon the beautiful country, and the "pearl of palaces" which he had lost at the time he gave up the keys of the Alhambra.
6.—Wordsworth wrote:
"True dignity abides with him alone,
Who, in the patient hour of silent thought,
Can still respect, and still revere himself."

DON'T MAKE THE WRINKLES DEEPER.

Is father's eyesight growing dim,
His form a little lower?
Is mother's hair a little gray,
Her step a little slower?
Is life's hill growing hard to climb?
Make not their pathway steeper,
Smooth out the furrows on their brows—
Oh, do not make them deeper!

There's nothing makes a face so young
As joy, youth's fairest token;
And nothing makes a face grow old
Like hearts that have been broken.
Much have thy parents borne for thee,
Be now their tender keeper;
And let them lean upon thy love—
Don't make the wrinkles deeper.
—F. A. Breck in Woman's Journal.

MARGUERITE OR WHAT THE FAIRIES TOLD HER

Every night, when the house is quiet, and even the big watchdog has left off barking at the moon, and I can hear the old, tall clock in the corridor saying "tick-tock, tick-tock, tick-tock," louder and louder, the fairies come and talk to me, weaving stories in the most extraordinary manner, mixing up fact and fancy as only fairies can, and thus it was that I came to hear the story of Marguerite.

She was just a simple little daisy at first, growing with hundreds of others in a big, sunshiny meadow, through which a beautiful, clear brook ran, babbling over the stones, and hurrying away to join the great river, and so on to the sea.

The little daisy grew at the edge of the brook and could see her reflection quite well. When she saw how beautiful she was she blushed with pleasure, and the tips of her petals turned a beautiful rosy pink.

"How lovely you are!" said a bee that came to gather honey.

"Am I?" said the daisy simply. "I'm so glad," and she peeped again at her reflection in the brook.

"Where are you hurrying to?" she said to the water.

"Oh! I'm going out into the world," sang the water, dancing lightly over the pebbles and laughing in the sun.

"Isn't this the world?" said the daisy, looking around the great meadow.

"Oh, no!" said the brook, "this is only a tiny corner of it. In the world there are great cities, with beautiful palaces, and grand lords and ladies, and wealth and riches, and pleasures that you can never enjoy here, poor little flower, though you are so beautiful."

"Oh, dear!" sighed the daisy, "how I wish that I could go out into the world!"

"Better stop where you are," said an old oak that grew near by. He was a fine old fellow, and had lived in the meadow a hundred years or more.

"Better stay where you are. The meadow is a pleasant place, and has been good enough for me all these years."

But the daisy kept thinking of the grand lords and ladies and the beautiful palaces and grew unhappy and dissatisfied.

"Can't you help me to go out into the world?" she asked of the brook.

"I will try," was the answer.

"Oh! don't leave us. Don't go away, sweet little daisy," sang the other flowers in the meadow.

But the daisy tossed her head.

"The brook is going to help me to get into the great world," she said, "and if I can go, I shall do so."

"Stretch down your roots," said the brook, "and drink up a lot of water; it will make you grow tall and big, and perhaps someone will come along and gather you, and take you out into the world."

So the daisy stretched out one of her roots, and soon the extra moisture made her grow tall and big.

This was the worst thing that could have happened to her, for when she found how much taller she was than her fellows, she began to grow vain and conceited.

She quite lost her beautiful modest blush, and, instead of hanging her head, as she one had done, she stared boldly up at the sun. She began to despise her lowly sisters, and was always talking of what she would do when she went out into the world.

"Take care!" warned the oak. "Pride goeth before a fall."

But the daisy turned her back upon him. "Stupid old thing!" she thought. "What can he know about it, who has never been out of this meadow?"

The next day she had a terrible fright. A boy came along swinging a stick, and wantonly cutting off the heads of the tall grasses growing near.

The daisy held her breath till he had passed, for she was the same height as the grass, and would surely have had her head cut off if he had come near enough.

However, he went away at last, and the daisy breathed again.

"It is safer to be humble and lowly," sang the other flowers; but the daisy did not heed them, for she was looking at two beautiful women who were coming near.

"If they would only see me," she thought, and she swayed to and fro on her stalk to attract their attention.

"Ah, look!" cried one of the women at last, "what a lovely moon daisy!"

"You should call it a Marguerite," said the other, as she stretched forth her hand to gather it; "it is a prettier name than the other. Yes, it is indeed a beautiful flower."

The daisy was so delighted with her grand new name, and so excited at the prospect of going out at last into the world, that she did not even feel her stalk snap when the woman pinched her, and as she was carried out of the meadow she gave no thought to the other flowers, who were looking after her with sorrowful eyes.

"Marguerite! Marguerite!" she kept whispering to herself. "What a grand thing to be a Marguerite! I always felt that I must be something more than a mere daisy."

It was a warm afternoon, and the daisy felt quite faint by the time she had reached her new home, which was in a beautiful room, hung about with pictures and soft silken curtains, and with singing birds in gilded cages at the windows.

However, she was soon given some water to drink, in a clear crystal vase, and after she had sipped a little she felt quite refreshed again.

The afternoon passed quickly by, and at last the sun sent long red rays into the room, bidding her goodnight, and then, just as she was composing herself to sleep, someone came in and carried her, still in the crystal vase, into the next room to grace the dinner table.

Oh! what a beautiful sight it was, to be sure.

Grand ladies and gentlemen sitting around the white covered board, and silver and crystal sparkling in the light of numerous candles, which the Marguerite took to be little suns. And although there were many other strange and wonderful flowers on the table, yet every one exclaimed when they saw her, "Oh! what a beautiful Marguerite!"

No wonder the vain little flower was too happy even to think of her lowly sisters, asleep beneath the moon, in the dewy meadow outside, or, if she did think of them at all, it was only to wish that they could see for themselves how grand she had become.

And so the evening passed, amid glitter, excitement and gayety, and the little Marguerite, even after the lights had been extinguished, could not sleep for thinking of the delight of it all.

The next morning she did not feel so fresh and strong as usual, and the water in the crystal vase tasted stale and insipid, and not at all like the sparkling water of the rippling brook.

But the Marguerite consoled herself by admiring her reflection in the beautiful gilded mirror which hung nearby.

Presently the woman who had gathered her came into the room.

"It is a pity that the Marguerite should die," she said. "It is so perfect I think I will press it."

And then—oh! poor Marguerite!—what do you think happened?

She took the little flower from the vase and put it between the leaves of a thick book, which she shut with a bang.

Maimed and crushed, the Marguerite lay there in the darkness, while her life-blood—which we call sap—oozed out and stained the pages of the book.

Oh! how she longed now for the sunlit meadow and her sister flowers, the sweet grasses and the running brook; but it was too late. She had forsaken them all of her own free will, and even the fairies could not help her. And then the little flower gave a sigh and died.

Yes, this the fairies told me, and I thought to myself when I heard the story, that even the little flower had not died in vain, if it had, perchance, taught us a lesson, too.—New York Tribune.

"BETTER STOP WHERE YOU ARE," SAID AN OLD OAK THAT GREW NEAR BY.

Chat.

The solution given by A. Faul for his problem of the 25th, is this: Since similar rectangles are proportional to the squares of their perimeters, 1-5 and 1-4: (100 sq. yds. plus 150 sq. yds.) equals 250 yds. the perimeter of the large garden. The length plus 2 yds., multiplied by the breadth plus 3 yds.—the assumed enlarged garden—equals the product of the sides of the large garden increased by 324 sq. yds. From this it is seen that 7 times the length, plus twice the breadth equals 250 yds. Now since twice the length plus twice the breadth equals 250 yds., as seen in the perimeter of the large garden, the length will equal 125, minus 250 equals 2 yds.; and 125 is the half-perimeter minus 5 equals 50 yds. the breadth. Finally, 7 multiplied by 50, equals 7350 sq. yds., the area.

Marley Cranford and W. P. E. do not agree with Mr. Faul's answer to the problem of July 18, and W. P. E. differs also concerning that of the 11th.

Who shall decide, when (puzzlers) disagree

W. P. E. retains the banner for August, Jill Nels second, and Old Dan Tucker a good third.

Correct solutions were received from Old Dan Tucker, W. P. E., Nettie, and a new pupil, who signs herself "Duck Did."

The Schoolmistress is glad "Duck Did," and hopes she will do so some more.

Old Dan Tucker says that wheat harvest is interfering with his "course" at the Cademy.

W. P. E. reports: "July 14 100 degrees on the north porch; July 15, 110 degrees on the north porch." He plaintively requests Loo See, our friend with the foreign name, to "give us shorter puzzles this warm weather."

NITRO-GLYCERINE.

720 Quarts Explode With Terrific Results In Ohio.

Bowling Green, O., Aug. 6.—A gaping hole in the earth, scattered bits of horse flesh, broken pieces of fence rails, telephone poles, railroad iron, ties, and farther away the smoking ruins of a barn and something which apparently was a house, mark the scene of one of the worst and most singular accidents that has occurred in the Wood county oil fields in a long time.

In the explosion Will Radabaugh was blown to atoms and several others had a narrow escape, in fact, those who have looked over the spot marvel at the escape from death of some of the others within a short distance of the load of stuff when it exploded.

The glycerine which exploded was in a stock wagon and consisted of 720 quarts. It was being conveyed by Young Radabaugh from the factory of the Hercules Company, near Bradner, to the company's magazine, a mile or so farther on from where the accident occurred.

Like all explosions of nitro-glycerine, no one knows exactly what set the stuff off, though in this case it is presumed that one of the eight-quart cans had sprung a leak and that some of it had run out and down upon the running gears of the heavy wagon. In going over the C., H. & D. railroad tracks, either the sudden jarring or possibly the contact of some of it between the steel rails and the wagon tires may have set it off.

The hole torn in the ground was about twenty feet across and down into the rock, which was swept as clear as with a broom. For nearly a hundred feet either way the big steel rails were torn up, twisted and broken and scattered far and near. Some pieces of railroad iron are known to have been hurled three-quarters of a mile. About this far to the east of the scene some painters were at work on a barn and as they looked toward the explosion they saw something whistling through the air. It struck a short distance from them and they dug it out. It proved to be a piece of railroad iron, weighing over eighteen pounds. Another piece about a third as large was found still further away in the same direction.

When the explosion occurred the fences and, in fact, everything above ground for several hundred feet in every direction was swept from the earth as though some mighty tornado had passed over. Telephone and telegraph poles were snapped off at the ground and broken into bits, there being but very few pieces of any size left. About 200 feet to the southwest of the spot stood a barn on the Matthew Nunn farm. This was made a pile of ruins and set on fire the same instant. It was filled with hay and grain, and a cow belonging to Abraham Teal, a pumper who occupied a house a little further on, was burned in the building. The barn was scattered over an area 100 feet square and was ablaze all over at once.

In the house were Mrs. Teal and two little sons, Willie and Roland, aged 9 and 7 respectively. How anyone could have been in the house and come out alive is one of those mysteries which can not be explained. There is very little left which looks like a house—all of the doors and windows have been ripped out, and great holes have been torn through it everywhere.

Mrs. Teal and her two sons were in the sitting room when the explosion came and they were thrown heavily against the side of the room. The little boys were not hurt much, but Mrs. Teal was struck by a door and very badly shocked. She appears to be in a state of collapse and it will be some time before she will be well again. Many strange things met the gaze of those early on the ground about the house after the explosion. A shoe from one of the horses attached to the glycerine wagon was thrown through the side of the house and lay on a bed. It was not broken nor twisted and the nails were still in it. A joint of stove pipe was taken out of the house and hung in a tree about twenty rods away. The screen from one of the outer doors was stripped from the frame work, rolled up neatly and laid on a bench beside a shed.

Of the wagon and man there was little left. A small piece of flesh, thought to be a portion of one of his fingers, was found hanging to a tree in a wood half a mile away. Another particle, believed to be a portion of his scalp, was found almost as far in another direction. Some pieces of the wagon tires and portions of the harness were found by the searchers, who scoured the neighborhood in every direction for a mile, but this was all. The shoulders and head of one of the horses lies in one direction, while in another, about two hundred feet away from the railroad crossing, is an unrecognizable piece of the other horse. Small particles are scattered all over the fields in the neighborhood and the morbid relic hunters carried off these to preserve in alcohol.

Two young ladies, Miss Carrie Mitchell and Miss Dottie Loomis, and a little girl, Ellen South, all from Bowling Green, had just passed the man, in a buggy, and were not more than 250 feet away when the stuff let go. They were thrown violently forward and the horse and buggy appeared lifted bodily along several feet. They were not hurt in the least. They say that the man was lying down on the seat of his wagon when they passed him. Others who saw him farther back along the road say the same thing.

There was a passenger train coming when the explosion took place and had it been close enough either it might have dashed into the chasm made by the explosion or been blown from the tracks with its 30 or 40 passengers. Traffic was delayed for several hours.

Catarrh Cure

Wonderful Home Remedy That Quickly Relieves and Permanently Cures Catarrh in Man, Woman or Child.

A TRIAL PACKAGE MAILED FREE

That Catarrh can be quickly relieved and permanently cured is proved by a most remarkable remedy discovered by C. E. Gauss, 366 Main St., Marshall, Mich. He will gladly send to any address a trial package of his combination remedy so you can try it at home and be satisfied that it is a genuine catarrh cure.

It gives wonderful relief especially in those chronic cases where the mucous drops down the throat and lungs, sickening the stomach and leads to many diseases including Consumption. "I will be pleased to answer any letters sent to me inquiring about your wonderful Catarrh Tablets. I suffered from Catarrh of the head, throat and stomach ever since the spring of 1864, when I was a private Co. B., 17th Ills. Cav., in the department of Missouri. I tried many remedies and had given up all hopes of a permanent cure until I commenced to use your Tablets. They gave me more relief than anything I had ever tried. I am now entirely cured of Catarrh. No one but a sufferer of Catarrh can imagine the wretchedness that I have endured and my joy over my cure is without limit. Anything that I can do to induce others to try your Tablets will be done in the most cheerful spirit. I remain ever your friend, Ben F. Bell." Hundreds of others write similar letters.

Do not neglect to write to-day for the free trial package of this grand remedy. It will save you from serious sickness.

MAY LAST FIFTY YEARS.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Aug. 5.—The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal company will probably have to abandon its Jersey mine at Plymouth to the fierce fire which has raged in it for months. The loss will be several hundred thousand dollars. Although skillful fire-fighters have endeavored to stop the spread of the fire, they have been driven back. They are now compelled to work on the outside, and are doing little good.

It is practically impossible to flood the mine, because it is on a high level in the mountain side, while connected with it and on the lower levels of the valley below are the Nottingham, Avondale and No. 6 collieries, all of which would have to be filled with water before the fire in the mountain levels of the Jersey could be reached. The fire will be allowed to burn itself out. This will probably take nearer 50 years than ten.

BIGGEST SHIP IN THE WORLD

New York, Aug. 5.—The biggest ship in the world, the Celtic, of the White Star line, reached her dock here yesterday on her maiden voyage. Her time from Liverpool was 8 days and 46 minutes. As she is berthed here her steerage deck is higher than the entrance to the pier. After she was warped in the iron doors aft the cabins had to be opened to land the passengers. The sun deck towers above the roof of the pier.

Three hundred and forty-five cabin and 268 steerage passengers came over on the Celtic. It was not intended that the big liner should make any marvelous time on this trip. Her average speed was 14.55 knots, although she is able to log 16½ knots an hour.

"THE LESSON."

New York, July 31.—The Tribune's London correspondent asserts that Rudyard Kipling's poem, "The Lesson," has caused much irritation among English readers, and it will not increase either his popularity or his literary reputation. He is reported to have written another poem, in which he attempts to mete out rough and ready justice to various British generals. Those who have seen it in manuscript do not look for its premature publication. Mr. Kipling is a strong military partisan, and is thoroughgoing in his contempt for Aldershot and red tape. He expresses colonial and imperial rather than British opinion of the military failures during the war.

It goes on like this:

It was our fault, our very great fault, and
not the judgment of Heaven,
We made an army in our image on an isl-
ine by sperm,
Which faithfully mirrored its maker's
ideals, equipment and mental atti-
tude,
And so we got our lesson, and we ought
to accept it with gratitude.

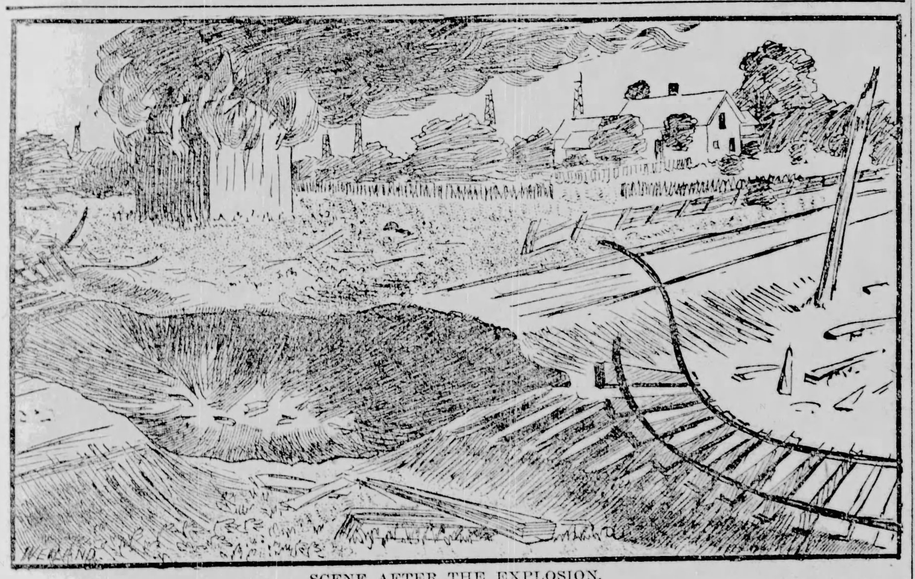
We have spent one hundred million
pounds to prove the fact once more,
That horses are quicker than men afoot,
since two and two make four.
And horses have four legs and men have
two legs, and two into four goes
twice,
And nothing over except our lesson, and
very cheap at the price.

It was our fault, and our very great fault,
and now we must turn it to use.
We have forty million reasons for failure,
but not a single excuse.
So the more we work, and the less we
talk, the better results we shall get.
We have had an imperial lesson; it will
make us an Empire yet.

THE BIBLE SOCIETY.

New York, Aug. 2.—The eighty-fifth annual report of the American Bible society, just issued, says there is a slight increase in receipts. The total issues of the year amount to 1,554,128. This is an increase of 147,327 over last year.

In the Philippine islands some progress has been made in carrying forward the tentative versions of the gospel in Pampanga, Visayan, Cebuan, Zambal and Ilocano. The revision of the Gospel of St. Luke has been made and established in Ilocano. St. Luke has been translated into the Pampanga, and St. Mark is in process of translation. St. Mark is also ready for the press in Ilocano. St. Luke is being translated in the Cebuan-Visayan. The board has authorized the translation of the rest of the New Testament into these dialects, in which the translations of the Gospels has already been begun.



SCENE AFTER THE EXPLOSION.

The picture shows the torn-up condition of the C., H. & D. track and the hole made by the force of the explosion. The telegraph pole shown in the picture was broken by being struck by one of the horses. The house was shattered, windows demolished, floors torn up and plastering knocked off.

NOW IN A DEADLOCK

Indications That 'Frisco Strike

Will Not Be Ended Until After a Bitter and Protracted Struggle.

San Francisco, Aug. 6.—Negotiations for a settlement of the labor troubles resulted in a failure, and indications now are that the strike will not be ended until after a bitter and protracted struggle. Mayor Phelan's closing statement of his services as mediator presents both sides of the controversy. This statement shows that the vital difference now existing between the contending parties lies in the fact that the Employers' association declines to re-employ their men unless they will agree not to go on sympathetic strikes or use sympathetic boycotts. As an offset, the employers say they will not discriminate against employers of union labor or against union employes. Neither side will yield the points at issue and the mayor therefore considers the negotiations closed. That the San Francisco Labor Council entertains the same opinion, is evidenced by its course in entering the contest for the first time and calling out the Sand Teamsters. It was expected by many that the council, which controls about 25,000 men, would order a general strike, but this will not be done at present. The quitting of work by the sand teamsters to-day will seriously cripple the building trades and may deprive many other men of employment.

Andrew Furuseth, secretary of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, and of the strike managers, says that for the present, at least, the strike would not be extended beyond San Francisco and San Francisco bay.

Shipping in this port remains pretty well tied up, although some of the big steamship companies are keeping up the work on the docks, lodging and boarding their non-union employes on board vessels, which have been converted into temporary hotels.

Governor Gage is now in the city and has been for two days, watching the progress of events in the labor troubles. He has been gathering information at first hand and has interviewed the labor leaders. He came to San Francisco expressly to be on the ground in the event of any emergency arising requiring his presence and has declared his intention to act as a mediator between the employers and the employes should his services be desired.

About 500 journeymen painters are on strike for increased wages, and the iron workers are still out, but they are not directly involved in the contest between the City Front Federation, the Labor Council and the Employers' association.

AGAINST NEGROES VOTING.

Baltimore, Aug. 2.—The Democratic state convention, which met here yesterday, declared that the purpose of the party, if successful in the coming election, is to eliminate the negro from politics in Maryland, if such a thing be possible under the constitution of the state. Upon this, the paramount issue of the campaign, will stand the candidates nominated yesterday for state offices and those chosen in the various county and district conventions as candidates for places in the legislature of 1902 which body will elect a United States senator to succeed George L. Wellington. That his successor, in the event of Democratic victory, will be Arthur Pue Gorman, is settled beyond question, although no formal announcement of his candidacy has as yet been made.

The clause which attacks the colored voter is as follows:

The Democratic party represents more than 40,000 majority of the white people of Maryland. They, in common with their brethren of other states into which large masses of colored voters have been injected into the body politic, recognize that the peace, good order, personal safety and proper development of our material interests depend upon the control of the commonwealth by its intelligent white residents. Without the aid of the 60,000 colored voters, the Republican party in Maryland would be a hopeless minority.

We, therefore, without hesitation proclaim that the success of the Democratic party will mean that, while we shall deal with perfect fairness in securing all the benefits of good government and full and free opportunities for education to all classes, such action must be taken as to prevent the control of the state government from passing into the hands of those who have neither the ability nor the interest to manage public affairs wisely and well.

THESE GIRLS "DESERTERS."

Chicago, Aug. 3.—Bertha Wells, daughter of C. D. Wells, of the Chicago Shipbuilding company; Trumbull White, a newspaper man, and Kate White, a relative, are down on the Government Marine Record as deserters from the merchant marine.

Miss Wells is a millionaire's daughter.

All shipped in May on the steamer Northwestern from Chicago to Liverpool. They were given positions as supercargo and stewardesses, as the boat is not licensed to carry passengers. On arriving in Liverpool all deserted.

When a member of a crew leaves his ship at a foreign port he becomes a deserter, and the captain of the ship must report the fact to the United States consul at that port. This Capt. Atkinson proceeded to do, and the consul regularly reported the desertion to the officials of the Chicago custom house.

By a queer point of marine law the wages due a sailor at the time of his desertion must be paid by the owner of the boat to the government to become a part of the Marine Hospital fund. The sum of $191.50 was paid to the fund today.

Caldwell, N. J., held a fete in honor of Grover Cleveland, but he did not attend.

EMPRESS FREDERICK

Kaiser's Mother Dies of Same Disease as Her Husband.

Cronberg, Aug. 5.—Empress Frederick passed from the world of pain into the slep of death at 6:15 p. m. The death of the dowager empress was somewhat sudden. At 4 o'clock her physicians reported no change in her condition. Em-

THE EMPRESS FREDERICK.

peror William and her majesty's other children were in the sick room most of the day.

Cowes, Isle of Wight, Aug. 5.—According to present arrangements, King Edward will start for Flushing, Holland, on the royal yacht Osborne, Tuesday morning. The new royal yacht Victoria and Albert will accompany the Osborne.

The usual gaieties of Cowes' regatta week, which began to-day, are almost entirely absent. By royal order, no dancing of any kind will take place during the week. All the entertaining will consist of impromptu invitations to small concerts and dinners, issued an hour or two beforehand, owing to the hourly news expected from Cronberg.

The Americans here are seldom ashore excepting during the shopping hours or on a brief visit to friends. Mrs. Drexel's yacht Margarita is moored close to the royal yacht Osborne. Mrs. Arthur Paget is a guest on the Margarita.

Cronberg, Aug. 6.—The body of the dowager empress still lies in the bedchamber overlooking the Valley of the Maine. She died in a soft sleep, painlessly, and her features bear the most serene and peaceful expression.

The gardeners and other outdoor dependents were admitted this morning to take a last look at the remains.

Emperor William will arrive here at noon, when orders will be issued for the various funeral arrangements concerning which nothing definite is yet known.

No strangers have yet been admitted to the castle.

Wreaths continue arriving. Among the earliest was one brought by a deputation from the village of Cronberg, headed by the burgomaster. Another wreath was brought by the pastor of the village.

Berlin, Aug. 6.—A special edition of the Reischzanzeiger, published this morning, contains an imperial cabinet order giving notice of the death of Empress Frederick and ordering six weeks' national mourning, beginning to-day. The order also directs that all public amusements, including concerts and theatrical performances, be suspended until after the funeral.

According to despatches from Cronberg, the death agony of the dowager empress was brief, lasting hardly a quarter of an hour.

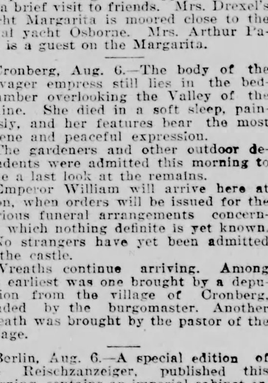
When Professor Renvers informed Emperor William that his mother's heart had ceased to beat, the chaplain made a brief prayer and his majesty placed white lilies in his mother's hands.

Telegrams are pouring in from all quarters.

The heads of all foreign states and the sovereigns of the German states have sent messages of condolence couched in the warmest terms.

DEMAND REFUSED.

San Francisco, Aug. 2.—The widow of C. P. Huntington and his nephew, H. E. Huntington, have refused the demand of Princess Hatzfeldt that she be given $1,000,000 in addition to the million left her by the will. It is now called a "demand," but the report was current some weeks ago that the extra million had been "offered" the Princess Hatzfeldt by H. E. Huntington.



PRINCESS HATZFELDT.

The H. E. Huntingtons are not on friendly terms with the princess, owing to the way the latter is said to have ignored her sister in the past.

The princess' demand was for a proportionate share of the increased value of the estate between the date of Huntington's death and the payment of the estate's inheritance tax in New York last February.

TURNED HIM DOWN.

New York, Aug. 1.—Generoso Consolazio asked County Judge Aspinall, of Brooklyn, yesterday, to make him an American citizen.

"Who makes the laws for New York state?" asked the judge.

"Richard Croker," replied the applicant, promptly.

"You may be right," replied the judge. "You may think that Croker makes the laws, but I don't. You are rejected."

FOR THE POLE.

Vardoe, Norway, July 31.—The American, the flagship of the Baldwin-Ziegler North Pole expedition, which sailed from Tromsoe, July 16, touched here and proceeded last night direct for Capt Flora, Franz Josef Land. Mr. Baldwin sends a farewell message to the United States as follows:

"All well. Await one of the best efforts. We will stand by our flag."

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

MORE UNFRIENDLY.

Populace of Pekin Shows Its Aversion to Foreigners.

Pekin, Aug. 5.—American and European residents assert that the demeanor of the Pekin populace is constantly becoming more unfriendly, and that, as the allied troops depart, the Chinese resume their old habits of jostling and cursing foreigners in the streets.

The legation defenses are now approaching completion. Generally speaking, they consist of brick walls from fifteen to twenty feet high and from three to four feet thick, loopholed for rifles.

The ministers of the powers ignored the plan for a uniform system of defense submitted by the generals; and consequently the governments are working independently.

It is the policy of the ministers to avoid conspicuous work of defense, lest these should prove an irritant, provoking instead of preventing hostilities. Most of the engineers have recommended stronger defenses than the ministers will sanction. Maj. Edgar B. Robertson, of the Ninth infantry, who commands the United States legation guard, has written to Mr. Rockhill to protest against what he calls "the defenseless position of our legation," representing that it is exposed to attack on four sides. Mr. Rockhill has replied that it is not intended to maintain a fortress, but merely a wall for protection against unexpected mob violence. The wall is made of brick, out of deference to Chinese pride.

LI HUNG CHANG ALL RIGHT.

Pekin, Aug. 3.—Li Hung Chang, who was taken with a sudden indisposition, yesterday, called in a foreign doctor to consult with his physical medical adviser. The malady proved to be a temporary attack such as he has frequently suffered from during the last twelve months. He seems to have recovered.

CASOLINE LET GO,

And Surrounding Structures Were Blown to Atoms.

Philadelphia, Aug. 6.—Six persons, all colored, are known to be dead, as a result of the terrible gasoline explosion last night, which tore to atoms six buildings on Locust street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, and wrecked over a score of others.

As to the number that yet remain in the ruins of the wrecked buildings all is mere speculation.

Only one of the six that perished has been identified. This is Annie Harris, a child four years old, who lived at 1013 Locust street, on the opposite side of the street from the building in which the explosion occurred.

The unidentified dead are:

A child, about 2 years of age; two women and a man at the Pennsylvania hospital, and a man at the Jefferson hospital.

It was 7 o'clock this morning before the firemen, after working hard all night, had the smoldering ruins sufficiently cooled off to enable them to begin a search for the bodies which are supposed to be beneath the wrecked buildings.

Their attention was first directed to 1018 Locust street, the building occupied by Albert D. Mountain, grocer. In this building at the time of the explosion there were Robert and Dalton Mountain and Lizzie Mountain, children of the proprietor of the store. None of them has been accounted for. No. 1016 Locust street was occupied by Patrick Quigley, as a grocery. Quigley, his wife, three children and an uncle were in the building when the explosion occurred. The only one in this family thus far accounted for is Quigley and his uncle. At 1014 Locust street George McClenny also conducted a small grocery. It is here that the explosion is thought to have occurred. The building was occupied by McClenny, his wife, a clerk and a servant. At the time of the disaster Mrs. McClenny was visiting in West Philadelphia and the others are thought to have been in the building.

Where the greatest number probably perished is at No. 1012 Locust street. Here William Jones, colored, conducted a boarding house. He had a score of boarders, but the number in the building at the time cannot be learned positively. The police officials say, however, that it is probable that half a dozen bodies will be taken from the debris of this building alone. At 1010 Locust street M. Rosenthal, wife and five children lived. They escaped with broken limbs and contusions, but the building was completely wrecked. In the Rosenthal home was a boarder, named Frank Schmidt. He was seated at a third story window reading when the explosion occurred. Schmidt was blown through the window and landed upon the top of a stable, forty feet from the wrecked buildings. He escaped with a few bruises. Forty-eight persons, all told, were taken to the two hospitals, close at hand. Of this number six are probably fatally injured; 28 are suffering from fractured limbs and burns, while the injuries of the others consist of slight cuts from flying debris.

The block where the explosion occurred is in a section populated largely by colored persons. The building where the explosion is supposed to have occurred is in the center of the group of houses situated between Alder and Warnock streets, small thoroughfares running parallel with Tenth street. In this space on the south side of Locust street, the demolition is complete, while on the opposite side of the street not a pane of glass nor a door remains intact.

The force of the explosion was terrific. Huge plate glass windows in the building occupied by the Western Saving Fund, which is located more than a block from where the disaster occurred, were broken into thousands of pieces, while scarcely a house or store within a radius of a block escaped broken windows or shattered doors.

The scene at the wreck and at the hospitals this morning is sickening. Persons who had relatives and friends living in the wrecked structures are standing about weeping and almost distracted, hoping that their loved ones may have escaped a terrible death, but fearful of the worst.

The work of searching in the ruins is necessarily slow. There is a steady downpour of rain, which makes the debris hard to handle.

The property loss will amount to $75,000, on which there is small insurance.

One body, that of a colored man about 40 years of age, had been recovered from the debris up to noon. The body was found in front of 1012 Locust street, the colored boarding house, where it is believed several bodies will be found.

All of the Mountain family have been accounted for, with the exception of the sister, whose body is undoubtedly in the debris. No additional deaths have occurred at either of the hospitals. The known dead now number seven.

SARDINE TRUST.

Eastport, Me., July 31.—A movement is on foot here to bring all the sardine-canning factories that are outside the trust under another combine for the better protection of the canners. There are nearly as many sardine factories on the eastern coast of Maine outside of the trust as are in it.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy Chandler will attempt to have "Fighting Bob" Evans court-martialed for criticising his former chief in a newspaper article. Secretary Long inclined to ignore the charges as trivial.

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An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

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DIG THE CANAL.

Zelaya Strikes a Popular Chord by Advocating Monroe Doctrine.

Managua, Nicaragua, Aug. 6.—Gen. Jose Santos Zelaya, president of Nicaragua, has touched a popular chord in his message to the Nicaraguan congress, just assembled, by advocating the Monroe doctrine and declaring his anxiety for the construction of the Nicaraguan canal by the United States.

"At the head of our continent appears to-day," he said, "the grand republic of the United States, with the Monroe doctrine on its forehead, the grand international principle that forbids European colonization on American soil.

"With that government, the friend and protector of the weak nations of our continent, we maintain, as is natural, close and cordial relations.

"We have, moreover, with the great American republic, the common interest of our respective lands in the opening of the inter-oceanic canal through our territory, which to her means the realization of her dear purpose to occupy among the nations of the earth her proper position as a maritime power of the first class, and to us means the incalculable benefits which we will obtain by our future progress and aggrandizement.

"If the realization of this event is as it promises, Nicaragua and the United States will come closer and travel united in the future, because of this wonderful link that entwines in a positive way their national interests."

MENELIK ILL.

Paris, Aug. 2.—Rappel says that King Menelik of Abyssinia is very ill. He refuses all medical advice, the paper says.

Menelik II., Negus or Emperor of Shoa and Abyssinia, calls himself "King

KING MENELIK, OF ABYSSINIA.

of Kings in Africa." He succeeded the notorious King John in 1889 and says he is a descendant of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. He has effected many reforms in his kingdom and his army was so much improved that it met and defeated the Italians in 1896, and he dictated terms for a settlement of the dispute relative to territory held by the two nations. Menelik was born in 1848, and is an educated and wise monarch. He has had in his cabinet council for years several Frenchmen of learning and ability, all of them familiar with modern military affairs.

TRIED TO RIDE LIKE A MAN.

St. Louis, Aug. 6.—Miss Alice Hildreth, of Carthage, Mo., one of the most beautiful young women of the state, sustained serious injuries as a result of an attempt to ride a horse man-fashion.

Miss Hildreth has been visiting in Bellevue, Ill. She seized an opportunity to try the Boston method of riding when a friend made a call the other evening. He came on a handsome and spirited black horse. The young woman asked him to help her mount. She vaulted into the man's saddle and with a wave of the hand started off.

The horse was strong-mouthed and she could not control him. She was unable to keep in the stirrups, and they hit against the animal's sides, frightening him. He ran away and the girl fell off. She sustained serious injuries but is now pronounced out of danger.

STATUE OF DEWEY.

New York, Aug. 1.—Through the efforts of Silas Dewey Drake, the founder of Dewey Park, a suburb of Plainfield, N. J., it is proposed to erect at that place a statue of Admiral George Dewey. The corner stone is to be laid September 2, Labor Day.

Mr. Drake sent an invitation to the admiral to be present on the occasion. He received yesterday a note from Admiral Dewey in which he expressed himself as appreciating the honor which is to be shown him by the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity. He regretted, however, it would be impossible for him to be present, owing to his numerous official duties.

Mrs. Allen to turn over to Pierre Lorillard, Jr., the famous Rancocas stud farm, bequeathed to her by his father. Terms of the agreement not made public.

MORE SEVERITY

To Be Used In Dealing With the Boers.

London, Aug. 3.—Mr. Chamberlain's declarations on behalf of the government in the house of commons that greater severity will be used hereafter in dealing with Cape rebels and that Boers shooting captured blacks will, if taken, be executed, coupled with the assurance that a considerable number of troops will be brought home at the end of September, are treated by the morning papers as the beginning of the third period of the war. The Standard, Daily Chronicle, Morning Post, Daily Telegraph, Daily Mail and Daily Express rejoice at the "government's resolute attitude."

The Daily News, on the other hand, regards it with uneasiness and apprehension, and the Morning Leader as the "opening of an epoch of terror and shame."

The Standard says:

"The persistent activity of a small army is keeping the whole vast area in a tumult, throwing enormous cost on the imperial treasury and postponing the resumption of peaceful industry. The time is clearly at hand, if we rightly construe Mr. Chamberlain's words, when Lord Kitchener will be instructed not to treat as prisoners of war British subjects captured with arms in their hands. It is a stage which every guerilla conflict ultimately reaches; and it is to be deplored, since it may mean terrible deeds leading to terrible reprisals on both sides; but the brigandage into which the campaign has degenerated must be stamped out at any cost."

The Times says:

"The Boers have announced their determination to shoot every native who accepts service with the British or assists them in any way. Mr. Chamberlain has very properly telegraphed instructions that all who are found guilty of such practices shall suffer death. We have carried leniency very far, further than it has ever been carried in the history of war and it is time to think of the future in a business-like way and not in the sentimental manner of the opposition."

INTERVIEW WITH KRUGER.

Paris, Aug. 3.—The Figaro publishes a long interview to-day with Mr. Kruger. After denying the cruelties charged against the Boers in Lord Kitchener's report, Mr. Kruger declares that the atrocities of the concentration camps were twenty times worse than had been stated by Miss Hobhouse in Great Britain and that, when fully known, they would cause the world to shudder with horror and move the nations to intervene.

"We are defending our liberty," continued Mr. Kruger, "and when it is granted we will lay down our arms. Great Britain knows our conditions. It is not for me to repeat them. We will never renounce our flag and we cannot accept any protectorate. I am convinced that the hour will come when Great Britain will grant what is our right. Moreover, I am confident that God is with us and will not abandon us."

Mr. Fischer, who was present at the interview, said nothing had yet been decided regarding Mr. Kruger's visit to America.

Paris, Aug. 3.—In the course of the interview with Mr. Kruger, published in the Figaro, to-day, the ex-president of the Transvaal said: "We have already once proposed peace directly to Great Britain and we will not renew the propositions. All we are willing to give for peace is money, if Great Britain asks it. No price is too dear to obtain independence and the right to live as a free nation."

BOERS IN CAPE COLONY.

London, Aug. 3.—The Capetown correspondent of the Daily Mail, in a communication dated July 17, places the strength of the Boers in Cape Colony at between 7,000 and 8,000 men.

The Mail contrasts this with the official statement not long ago that there were only 1,000.

"The colonial authorities," the correspondent continues, "have just awakened to the possibility that the last shot in the war may be fired in Cape Colony, and unless vigorous efforts are put forth there is nothing to prevent the Boers from holding out for another twelve months."

A communication to the Daily Express of the same date says that the Boers' plan is to make a final stand south of the Orange river and that they may hold out for six months.

ARMED THE NATIVES.

London, Aug. 3.—A correspondent of the Daily News, whose name the paper reserves, says:

"We have deliberately armed the natives. I have seen scores of them with rifles and bandoliers. Once I traveled in a train which carried two truck loads of armed blacks in complete khaki get-up. They are constantly to be seen, one's friends tell one, about Kimberly and the north of that town. Armed Kaffirs have been allowed to attack people on their farms in Bechuanaland, in parts of the Transvaal, and in the vicinity of Mafeking."

IN THE BALKANS.

London, Aug. 1.—The Times, in an editorial taking a gloomy view of affairs in the near East, says:

"Even official optimism is unable to avert its eyes from the dark thunder clouds which seem to overlook the Balkans."

It refers to Russia as "stealthily building up her authority in the Slavonic states," and to Bulgaria as "being gradually transformed into a Russian dependency."

Commenting upon the unrest in Albania and Macedonia, it says:

"It is commonly supposed that no serious outbreak will take place in Macedonia until Russia gives the signal, but events are maturing and Russia may be taken unawares."

Austria Active.

London, July 31.—A dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette, from Buda Pest says: "In consequence of the agitation in Albania, Austria has ordered every garrison in Bosnia and Herzegovina to be immediately placed on a war footing. Additional regiments leave Vienna this week for Serajevo and Banjaluka. All the officers on furlough have been ordered to rejoin their regiments.

Constantinople, July 31.—The excitement among the Albanians at Prishtina is becoming more acute. The Christians are reported to be in a desperate condition, and the foreign ministers here have made renewed demands at the Yildiz Kiosk that the government protect the lives and property of the Christians.

OPHIR OF SOLOMON.

London, Aug. 1.—Dr. Carl Peters, the German explorer, writes to the Times, declaring his belief, as a result of his discoveries in South Africa during the last two years, that the country between Zambesi and the Suhi is the Ophir of Solomon.

From traces of Egyptian civilization he believes the mining district was originally discovered by Egyptians, and that there was an Egyptian colony there before the Phoenicians took the country between 1000 B. C. and 1100 B. C. He intends at an early date to lay all his evidence before the public.

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Professional and business men everywhere have given this new book their unqualified praise, and even ministers of the gospel have expressed their heartiest approval.

If you wish to avail yourself of the knowledge contained in this beautifully illustrated work, simply send a postal or letter to the American College of Sciences, Department T A 23, 416 to 420 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., and a copy will be sent you by return mail, free of charge.

IN THE PHILIPPINES.

CAILLES' SURRENDER.

Manila, June 25.—At the uppermost corner of the Laguna de Bay, on a narrow stretch of level country, picturesquely situated between towering mountains and inland lakes was enacted yesterday a scene strikingly significant of the progress of events in the Philippines, and of immense importance in relation to the approaching pacification of the hitherto rebellious Laguna region. The natives of Laguna well appreciate the fact that the entry of the slender and swarthy insurgent general, Cailles, into Santa Cruz that morning, marked a new and peaceful era for the province, but no demonstrative welcome were given the 600 Filipinos who marched in column of fours rapidly down the long street of Santa Cruz. On this occasion there was evidently more of sadness and of sympathy with the remnants of the defenders of a lost cause than of rejoicing over the fact that Cailles had quit the unequal struggle. After the actual surrender there was much of ostentatious congratulations and some funny surprises when American officers met natives they already knew who were presented as insurgent presidentes.

In his first interview with the Associated Press correspondent two days before his surrender, Cailles said that the hardships suffered by his command had been very slight. They could, he said, have remained in the mountains almost indefinitely, but they would have been only retarding pacification without having any legitimate final purpose ahead. Cailles was not enthusiastic when asked whether he intended to help procure the capture or surrender of General Malvar (Cailles's superior in the insurrectionary organization, who has recently proclaimed himself dictator of the revolutionary forces). He believes that catching Malvar will be a hard proposition and Cailles' own ambition is to settle down to the pursuits of peace.

MANILA ITEMS.

Manila, July 31.—Lieut. Croft, of the 19th infantry, with a mounted detachment of Cebu scouts, has had an encounter with sixty insurgents. Seven of the rebels were killed and thirteen taken prisoners. Of Lieut. Croft's force two privates were wounded.

The Philippine commission has passed the Manila civil charter, which will go into effect immediately.

The rate of taxation on real property has been amended, it being fixed at 1 per cent for the present and 2 per cent after 1902.

To-morrow all the military cable and telegraph lines will be open for commercial use.

OCCUPYING MINDORO TOWNS.

Manila, Aug. 5.—The towns of Calapan, Naujan and Pola, on the northeast coast of the island of Mindoro, were occupied by a battalion of the Thirteenth Volunteer infantry and Macabebe scouts after a slight resistance. The insurgents, numbering 250, fled into the interior. Their commander, Howard, who is a deserter, is hiding in the mountains, and the Americans are in pursuit.

THE VIPER LOST.

London, Aug. 5.—Late dispatches received from Portsmouth regarding the wreck of the torpedo boat destroyer Viper off Alderney island, say that it is believed that the well-known difficulty in reversing turbine engines contributed to the accident. A French fishing smack, acting as a pilot, helped the crew to escape to the shore.

The Viper was running at twenty knots when the fog set in. She was then eased down to five knots, and was running at that speed when she struck. When her cables parted, her stern smashed on the rocks. She subsequently parted amidships, and is now in three pieces, the stern end being inverted on the rocks. If there had been much sea running when the accident occurred, it is probable that everybody aboard would have perished. As it was, the crew must have perished but for the assistance rendered.

Shamrock II Sighted.

Ponta Delgada, Azore Islands, Aug. 1.—Sir Thomas Lipton's steam yacht Erin and the Shamrock II, challenger for the America's cup, have been sighted off Arnel Point.

Movements of Italian warships in San Mun Bay, Province of Chekiang, exciting apprehensions of Chinese, who are preparing to oppose any aggressive movement by Italy.

"FIGHTING BOB."

Ex-Secretary Chandler Prefers Charges Against Admiral Evens.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 5.—More than three weeks ago ex-Senator Chandler, in a letter to Secretary Long, preferred charges of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman against Admiral Robley D. Evans because the latter in "A Sailor's Log," has commented with great severity upon Chandler's actions when secretary of the navy.

When the letter was received at the navy department and Secretary Long discussed its contents he seemed to regard it as another outburst of Mr. Chandler's humor. At any rate, Admiral Evans was not summoned before a court of inquiry or a court-martial, and, so far as can be learned, was not even advised that criticism had been made of his conduct. Inquiry at the navy department Saturday made it appear that nothing is likely to be done. Acting Secretary Hackett said that the whole matter was in the hands of Secretary Long. "I have not even seen the letter," he said, "but I am sure that no investigation has been ordered."

Private advices received in this city from Mr. Chandler, who is in New Hampshire, indicate that he does not intend to let the matter rest. He believes that it is prejudicial to the good discipline of the navy to allow an officer to criticise the actions of his superior officer, and he is determined to press an investigation. If, after waiting a reasonable time, he finds that the department is still loath to call Evans to account, he will again bring the matter to Secretary Long's attention in a letter even more emphatic than his first communication. He will show, first of all, that the criticism of Evans is unjust and based on an entire misunderstanding of the facts, but he will argue that even if this were not true, a naval officer has no right to make a book the vehicle of venting his spite on his superior. In other words, Mr. Chandler intends to make a fight and if the navy department will not act he will get his friends in the senate to take some steps that will force Secretary Long to take official cognizance of the admiral's abuse.

An examination of Admiral Evans' autobiography shows that Mr. Chandler is charged with having degraded the office of secretary of the navy and is likened to an insect. The objectionable paragraphs occur after Admiral Evans has related how he was transferred from his position on the advisory board to be lighthouse inspector of the fifth district. While occupying that position he had occasion to protect some of the lighthouse keepers from assessments for political purposes and thus incurred the ill-will of the politicians. They served notice him that he would come to grief, "which I eventually did," he laconically adds.

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"AMERICAN PERIL."

Austria-Hungary Will Try to Block Yankee Importation.

Washington, Aug. 6.—In all the recent efforts of Austria-Hungary to further its export trade, repeated mention has been made of the danger of American competition in that monarchy, according to Consul General Hurst, in a report to the state department. A measure to exclude American canned meats, it is stated, is demanded by Austrian manufacturers and economists, who claim that inasmuch as Germany has prohibited the importation of certain meats in air tight cans and barrels, which acts especially on American shipments in this line, American packers losing market in Germany, should be hindered from increasing their sales in Austria-Hungary.

One well known Austrian manufacturer, says Mr. Hurst, advocates the formation of trusts in Austria on American principles. The supposed "American peril," the consul continues, is touched upon in all discussions concerning the strength and expansion of Austrian commerce, and during the debate in the Austrian parliament over the big canal system but frequent reference was made to the growth and power of the United States and the danger of its competition in Austria.

TRUCK FARMING.

Washington, Aug. 3.—The Agricultural department is preparing to publish an exhaustive report by Edward G. Warde, jr., and Edwin S. Holmes, jr., on truck farming and the transportation of fruits and vegetables in the United States. The report covers the following points:

First—A description of the transportation of fruits and vegetables from Southern truck farms to Northern markets.

Second—A description of the California fruit industry and the movement of California fruits to interior points and Atlantic seaboard cities.

Third—Freight rates and refrigerator charges on perishable products in all important sections of the country.

Reviewing the general growth of these interests the report says:

Truck farming in the United States has been recognized as a distinct agricultural industry for a period of about forty years.

The increasing population of the cities and a consequent demand for a greater quantity and larger variety of vegetables at all seasons of the year, the changed conditions and the surplus of labor in the South after the close of the civil war and the building of many thousand miles of new railways, have given this industry an impetus which has caused it to develop with remarkable activity and large areas throughout the entire country are now devoted almost exclusively to the growing of what is known as garden truck. This is especially true of all the Southern states, where from late winter until early autumn thousands and thousands of acres are under cultivation to supply Northern markets with fruits and vegetables, there being hardly a Northern city of any size which is not receiving its out-of-season garden truck. The Southern planter has made new use of his farm.

Many of the improved facilities which have been adopted by the freight departments of our railroads are directly attributable to the handling of perishable agricultural products. Routes have been shortened, through schedules adopted, motive power increased, and, by the use of ventilation, refrigeration, speed and quick delivery, the railroads are enabled to place the truck in the Northern markets in as good condition as when it left the Southern farm, even when it necessitates a journey of many hundreds of miles.

Such a thing as a particular season for any kind of vegetable in our principal markets is at this time practically unknown, and it is possible to draw upon the different sections of the country and receive at any season of the year nearly the standard varieties of vegetables. In the late autumn and early spring Florida and the Southern states furnish the supply for the Northern markets until the advancing season (which moves northward at the rate of about fifteen miles a day) moves the crops through the Eastern and Central states; those states supply the midsummer and autumn markets until the frosts of winter once more compel a return to the South, where a fresh crop is at the command of the market.

ABOUT NATIONAL BANKS.

Washington, Aug. 5.—Mr. Dawes, the comptroller of the currency, has issued the following statement regarding the results of the passage of the act of March 4, 1900:

"The impetus given to the organization of national banks by the act which became a law on March 4, 1900, still continues.

"During the sixteen and a half months since the passage of the act there have been organized in the United States 665 national banking associations with an aggregate capital of $34,267,000, accompanied by a bond deposit aggregating $10,006,200. Of these banks 457 were organized with a capital of less than $50,000, the total amounting to $11,882,000, and 208 with a capital of $50,000 or over, the aggregate amounting to 222,355,000. Included in the total number of organizations are 92 banks with capital of $5,920,000, which were conversions of state institutions, 63 of which were capitalized for less than $50,000 and 25 for $50,000 or over."

OIL LEASES.

Washington, Aug. 3.—An answer to a brief filed at the interior department by former Senator Thurston, representing the Cherokee Oil and Gas Company, seeking a renewal of valuable oil leases in Indian Territory, has been filed by R. G. Adams, representing the Delaware Indians. About 11,520 acres of valuable land are at stake. A hearing, which has been set for August 11, when the question of renewing the leases was to be taken up, has been postponed until September 11, and the Delaware Indians will seek further postponement until after congress meets. The brief of the Delawares asks the rejection of the application of the Cherokee company.

DEWEY WILL TAKE A REST.

Washington, Aug. 5.—Admiral Dewey, president of the Schley court of inquiry, was at the navy department to-day in consultation with Acting Secretary Hackett. The admiral will leave shortly for the north for a month's visit. The successor to Admiral Kimberly on the court has not yet been announced at the navy department.

TWO NAVAL OFFICERS.

Washington, Aug. 3.—The President to-day made the following appointments to the navy:

William P. White, lieutenant commander; Alfred A. Pratt, lieutenant.

NO AGREEMENT.

The Great Steel Strike Will Proceed to a Finish.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 6.—The Leader says President Shaffer announced this afternoon that the general order calling out all the Amalgamated men in all of the steel combine mills to strike would go out this afternoon. He declined to give out a copy of the order in advance of its receipt by the lodges. He said it would go to them first before it would be made public.

A Newcastle, Pa., special says: The employes of the National Steel Company in this city have been ordered out by President Shaffer. The mill will close down at midnight to-night. Vice President Chappell will address a meeting of the men to-morrow morning.

New York, Aug. 3.—The steel strike conference held here to-day failed to arrive at an agreement. The proposals made by J. Pierpont Morgan and Charles M. Schwab, through President Shaffer and Secretary Williams of the Amalgamated Association, one week ago are still open, but the strikers' representatives showed no inclination to accept them. The representatives of the strikers left the conference at which they have failed to agree with the announcement that they would go into secret session themselves later in the afternoon. It was admitted that there might be action at this meeting which would change the situation.

At the conference of this morning, Messrs. Morgan and Schwab insisted upon the acceptance of the terms offered by them on Saturday last. President Shaffer and his associates demand further concessions in behalf of the union. Neither side would give in, and the conference disagreed and parted, leaving the situation practically unchanged. President Schwab went from the conference to the office of J. P. Morgan, where he was closeted for some time with Robert Bacon. He would not discuss the conference or the strike situation.

Soon after the adjournment of the conference, Dr. C. Reid, of the American Tin Plate Company, was asked if Mr. Morgan had, as was reported, delivered an ultimatum to the strikers, and he replied that he did not wish to say anything which would put Mr. Morgan in such a position. He said, however, that the strikers' executive committee had until 4 o'clock to-day to decide whether they would accept the only proposition ever made to them by the United States Steel corporation, which was that the men should go back to work at last year's scale of wages. This, and no other proposition, he said, had been or would be made to the Amalgamated executive committee.

President Shaffer, at the close of the conference, went to the Stevens house with the other Amalgamated association delegates. He was asked for a statement as to what had been accomplished at the conference, but he declined to speak on the subject further than to say: "It's too serious a matter. I must submit certain matters—understand me, not propositions—to my men, before I can speak." He would not say whether or not there was to be another conference this afternoon.

President Shaffer and his twelve associates of the executive board of the Amalgamated association reached New York at 8 o'clock this morning. The party divided up in order not to attract attention, and in groups of twos and threes breakfasted at different downtown restaurants. It had been arranged that they should confer with Mr. Morgan and the officials of the steel companies at the office of the United States Steel corporation in the Empire building, at 10:30 o'clock, but was several minutes after that before the first of the Amalgamated vice presidents arrived.

They waited around in the hallways for their fellows, although the consulting room in the office of the Steel corporation was open to them. They were prepared to discuss almost anything except the steel strike. When President Shaffer and Secretary Williams arrived, the whole party filed into Mr. Schwab's office. Mr. Morgan had not yet arrived, but the conference really began before he came. Mr. Schwab spoke first and was talking when Mr. Morgan, who came with C. E. Dawkins, his English partner, and Robert Bacon, arrived. Mr. Morgan followed Mr. Schwab in a brief address to the representatives of labor, in which he outlined his position and that of the corporation.

He re-stated the proposals made by himself and Mr. Schwab on Saturday last, and said that they encompassed all that the employers had to offer. A general discussion followed in which the Amalgamated delegation insisted upon greater concessions than those offered. The discussion went into details as to signing of the scale for certain mills, but it was fruitless. Mr. Morgan and the steel officials withdrew from the room to give the labor delegates a chance to confer privately. In their absence President Shaffer and his associates decided that they could not accept the proposals of last Saturday, and so informed the steel officials when they returned. There was some general discussion of an unimportant nature, and the conference adjourned.

Mr. Morgan, Mr. Dawkins and Mr. Bacon were the first to leave the building, and they were followed within a few minutes by the Amalgamated delegation. The latter went at once to the Stevens House for lunch. President Shaffer would not say anything as to the result of the conference. He said he and his companions were going to confer privately and might issue a statement at 3 or 4 o'clock. He said, however, that he had no proposition to submit to them.

THE SITUATION.

Pittsburg, Aug. 5.—Now that the suspense induced by the uncertainty of the outcome in the strike negotiations is over, there is less excitement here than there was last week and the people are looking matters squarely in the face.

Everybody is watching President Shaffer, as it is recognized that from him will emanate the next move in this great struggle. He was at his office early this morning, but refused to say anything, except that he had given out a full statement last night. Notwithstanding a good night's rest, he looked haggard and careworn, which showed that his experiences of the past few weeks are telling upon him. Speculation is now rife when he will issue the order for a general strike of all the Amalgamated men employed in the mills of the United States Steel Corporation's plants. Although President Shaffer did not say so to-day he explained, not long ago, that before an order for a strike was issued, a circular letter would be sent out from the general offices to all the lodges of the organization, explaining the situation, giving a complete report of all that occurred between the members of the executive board and the officials of the trust; of the earnest attempts made by the association to bring about an honorable settlement and their failure. This circular will be read in lodge meetings, in order that the men in the mills can have a clear and comprehensive insight of the entire matter and act intelligently. With this information in their hands, the men will be able to see that the officers have acted carefully and with an earnest desire to avoid an open rupture. The strike order will then follow and will be taken up without the least misunderstanding on the part of the members. Doubt is expressed in some quarters that the strike will spread further. It is suggested that the employes of the Federal Steel Company, National Steel Company and National Tube Company are, at the present time, the strikers' main source of revenue, and to call them out would weaken the association in its fight by depriving it of the funds necessary to carry on the struggle. Another reason given was that the Amalgamated association having contracts with all the companies for one year, beginning July 1, 1901, would, by violating these contracts, give Mr. Morgan and his associate trump cards they would not hesitate to use to the best effect.

No intimation has been made that there is still one hope of ending the strike soon, and that is by the return to work of the men at the Painter, Lindsay and McCutcheon and Clark mills. These mills were non-union last year. The men went out when the strike was ordered and they are now members of the Amalgamated association. In the efforts to secure an adjustment of the strike, however, their status has been an embarrassing factor. It is said that if the men in these mills desire to go to work there will be no objection by the association. The immediate effect would be to eliminate them from consideration of any basis of settlement. Such a course would leave the Amalgamated officials in a position to accept Mr. Morgans terms with honor. The steel strike, though but begun, is being felt already in Pittsburg. Many leading business houses have found business dropping off so as to make the removal of clerks imperative. One department store, last Saturday, laid off 25 girls, and at the same time gave notice that if the strike was not settled by the next Saturday it would likely be necessary to lay off more. Finances also suffered. On two days last week the clearing house reports showed a decrease compared with last year. These were the only two days of the year whose clearings did not exceed figures of the corresponding days last year.

MAY NOT REACH TEN PER CENT

Corn Crop in the Drouth Stricken States Will Be Light.

Upper Sandusky, O., Aug. 6.—Robert O'Brien, formerly of this place, now in the employ of a big distillery near Pittsburg, has just returned from a trip through the drouth-stricken states of the west. He went for the purpose of looking up crop conditions, corn especially, and finds the government reports are far from right, and asserts that the corn crop will not be more than 10 per cent of an average crop. He had personal interviews with many farmers in several states, and this is the kind of report he will make to his firm. He says the farmers are now shipping in shelled corn from Chicago, and that many have plowed up their corn fields and planted turnips and millet for feeding purposes. Other crops will yield less than an average, but are not so bad as corn.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Honolulu, July 26, via San Francisco, Aug. 2.—The constitution of the United States preceded the flag in Hawaii, according to a decision just rendered by Circuit Judge George D. Gear, of the first circuit. He has already released on habeas corpus three prisoners sentenced for infamous crimes after the resolution of annexation was passed by congress and was signed by President McKinley, on the ground that they were not convicted by a unanimous verdict of twelve jurors. A wholesale jail delivery of murderers, burglars, larcenists and other criminals is threatened under the decision, and Honolulu is greatly disturbed over the prospect.

The decision was given under the re-insural decisions of the United States supreme court, and upon the clause in the Newlands resolution, which stated that all municipal legislation of the Hawaiian islands, not inconsistent with the constitution, should "remain in force." Judge Gear held that this meant that laws that were inconsistent with the constitution should not remain in force, and that, therefore, the constitution extended to Hawaii immediately on the signing of the Newlands resolution by the President.

Attorney General Dole is making a vigorous fight against the decision, and is trying to get the matter before the supreme court. He contends that the constitution does not apply to Hawaii by virtue of the Newlands resolution or the flag-raising.

Judge Gear held that there was no right of appeal by the prosecution from a writ of habeas corpus granted, and Dole has applied to the supreme court for a writ ordering Gear to allow an appeal.

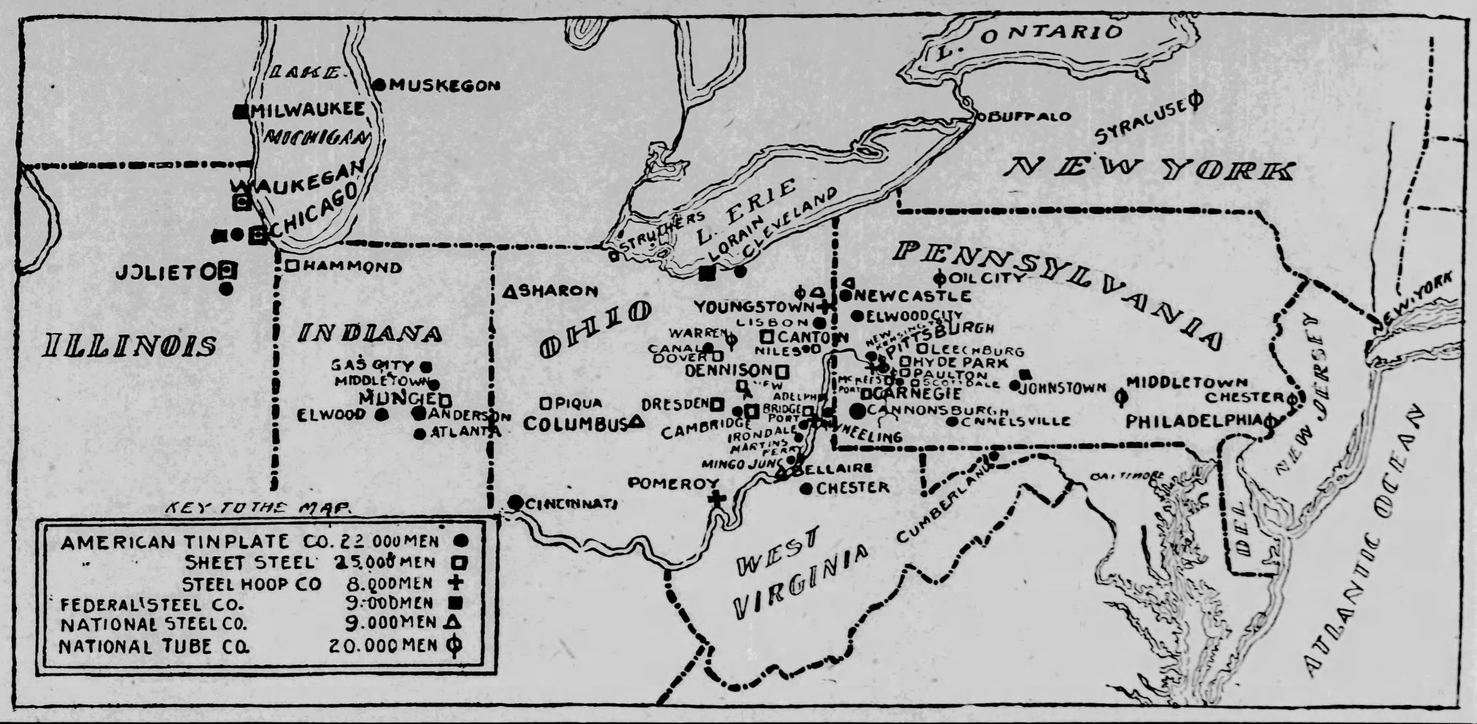
Raw cotton exported during the year just closed was $213,673,443, which exceeded all previous records.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

MAP SHOWING THE GREAT EXTENT OF THE STRIKE REGION AND MILLS THAT DEFY THE TRUST



TOM REED FOR MAYOR.

New York, Aug. 3.—For mayor, Thomas B. Reed.

This suggestion is made to the Citizens' Union by Austin G. Fox, an anti-Tammany Democrat and a member of the committee of fifteen. Mr. Fox believes that the ex-speaker, who is now a resident of this city, is the strongest and best man who could possibly be named. He declares that not only could the former czar be elected, but that as mayor he would be the ideal official.

Voluntary Infantry captures three Philippine forts and the insurgents flee to the interior.

Farmers of Sumner county, Kansas, to celebrate the great wheat yield of the county.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

New York, Aug. 3.—Bradstreet's says: Copious rains throughout the western half of the country has had the expected effect of inducing a more cheerful tone and the feeling is decidedly more hopeful than it was a week or more ago. The rains practically insured a large spring wheat crop and although the damage already done appears to have been serious, judging from the strength of the corn market itself and the advices of heavy reduction yields which are reiterated from the sections affected. Bradstreet's advices point to the early corn crop as practically a failure in the leading surplus-producing states west of the Mississippi, but late corn undoubtedly has been saved, and as time elapses estimates of production are being raised. From the rest of the country trade advices are in the main quite cheerful, and despite the intense heat and drought of July an extraordinary large business appears to have been done, while is reflected in the bank clearings for that month. Cotton crop conditions improved at the south as a result of the recent rains, and trade advices are correspondingly more cheerful. Pacific coast crop advices are also better, although shipping activity is interfered with at San Francisco by a strike. The northwest will produce crops largely in excess of last year, and a heavy fall trade is anticipated in that section. The poorest advices naturally come from the central west and southwest, but it is significant that points like Kansas City report that cancellations have stopped and that the outlook is much better.

The woolen mills are filled with orders for fall delivery, and the spring-weight season has opened encouragingly. Wool is being taken in liberal amounts by the manufacturers and is firm as is also the London market, at which buying for America is reported liberal. Sugar is irregular and rather slower in demand. Lumber is rather quiet, in sympathy with the advanced stage of the season, but prices for white pine are firmly held. Prospects for the ending of the steel strike and the better tone of crop advices have made the iron and steel trade more cheerful. For the first time in some weeks special activity is noted in the cruder forms, due to the buying of 70,000 tons of Bessemer and basic pig iron by the largest single interest. Finished products are as active as ever at all leading markets. Bar mills are reported filled up with orders to the end of the year. Shoe manufacturing is active, despite some mid-summer quiet in selling directions, and leather is strong, particularly for heavy varieties of sole. Hides are steady at the east, and tend up at Philadelphia and western points.

Business failures in the United States for the week were 160, as against 199 last week, 170 this week a year ago, 156 in 1899, 189 in 1898 and 214 in 1897.

Canadian failures for the week number 18, against 32 last week and 29 in this week a year ago.

COAST WHEAT CROP.

Washington, Aug. 2.—The agricultural department has issued a bulletin concerning the wheat-growing conditions of the Pacific coast, in which the quesions of wages, farm methods, cost of living, etc., are discussed at length. The states included are California, Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

There are on the average 4,343,801 acres of wheat harvested in the Pacific coast region each year. An average for the past ten years shows that this section of the country ordinarily will yield about fifteen bushels per acre and produce a total annual crop of 65,017,582 bushels, valued on the farm at $41,649,182.

California is the state of largest acreage and production of the group, the average for the past ten years being 7,705,021 acres, producing 53,308,218 bushels of wheat, with a total value of $28,183,296. The largest acreage planted in that state during its entire history was in 1884, when a little more than three and a fourth million acres were harvested for grain. The smallest average harvested in the state since 1870 was harvested in 1898. Values have fluctuated according to supply and demand, from $48,249,700 in 1878, to $8,801,576 in 1898.

The average farm price per bushel decreased from $1.03 in 1868 to 53 cents in 1893, increasing from that to 83 cents in 1896 and 1897, with a final decrease to 58 cents in 1900.

Oregon has shown a steadily increasing wheat acreage, interrupted only occasionally, from 92,105 acres in 1869 to 1,116,709 acres in 1900, and the average for the last ten years was 830,753 acres. The average yield per acre during the ten-year period has been 17.7 bushels, the years of largest average yield during that time being 1895 with 20, and 1898 with 20.5bushels, resulting in a total yield of 24,708,260 bushels on 1,205,281 acres harvested. The total value of the wheat product of this state has averaged during the past ten years $9,914,053.

In Washington, the acreage averages 703,560 acres annually, the average yield being 20.8 bushels, with an average value of $8,203,739. The average acreage of Idaho is 103,868, with a yield of 2,366,095 bushels, or 22.8 bushels per acre. The average value for the past ten years was $1,368,724.

Speaking of the effect of irrigation, the report says:

"The chief factors in curtailing the area of wheat have been the introduction of fruit, particularly in the Sacramento valley, and the attention recently given to dairying, which is rapidly gaining a stronghold in several sections of this region, notably in the Willamette valley, of Oregon, where wheat is being abandoned more rapidly than in any other portion of this region. The diversification of crops which naturally follows the introduction of irrigation probably will be extended in time even to the great wheat valleys of this region, where wheat long has been considered the only possible crop; but as the more arid sections of the land undoubtedly will receive the first attention of the promoters of irrigation plants, it is not probable that the great wheat area of the Pacific coast will be materially lessened by crop diversification for many years to come."

"NOT SO BAD."

Sioux City, Ia., Aug. 3.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, who is investigating crop conditions in the northwest, expressed the opinion to-day that the situation is not quite so bad as reported.

MANITOBA WHEAT.

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 3.—Mr. Hugh McKellar, deputy minister of agriculture, estimates the yield of wheat in Manitoba and the Northwest Territory for this year at from 55,000,000 to 60,000,000 bushels.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, Aug. 6.—Close.—Wheat continues to maintain itself at a good figure in the seventies, notwithstanding the fact that the biggest crop ever known in America is assured. The foreigners must have American wheat and they are buying heavily at present prices. After the bank holiday Liverpool showed but a feeble response to our advance since Friday and closed only ¼d higher. Paris, however, was strong and closed 50 ct. higher than yesterday. There was also a falling off in western offerings.

The speculative element is now in wheat and the price was up and down during the day, fairly steady at a decline of ½@¾c.

The corn market dragged and seemed to lose interest to-day.

Receipts of wheat at Minneapolis and Duluth were 137 cars, compared with 108 last week and 210 a year ago.

Receipts at Chicago were 343 cars, 151 of contract grade.

Primary receipts were:

	To-day.	Last year.
Wheat	900,000	528,000
Corn	429,000	261,000
Shipments—		
Wheat	533,000	384,000
Corn	308,000	645,000

The seaboard to-day reports 46 loads of wheat and 20 loads of corn worked for export.

Bradstreet's detail on the world's available supply of wheat shows:

East of Rockies, increase	2,033,000
Europe and afloat, decrease	800,000
Total increase	1,273,000
Corn, decrease	539,000
Oats, decrease	1,321,000

Total clearances to-day were 915,000 bu. of wheat and flour; 58,261 of corn, and 15,077 of oats.

There was only moderate business in oats and the price was off ½c.

In clover seed there was light trade and the October option sold down to $6.35. Samples of new seed are beginning to make their appearance. They are of good quality, but the crop is expected to be light. A feature of the clover seed market to-day was a sale of 100 bags of '98 prime at $6.00.

Quotations at the close were:

Corn—Cash, 55¼c; December, 56¼c; December, 57½c.

Oats—Cash, 35½c; September, 34¾c. Rye—56c.

Clover Seed—Cash, prime and October, $6.35.

Timothy Seed—$2.30.

Following are the quotations from the various boards:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Close.	Aug. 5 Close.
Cash	71	71	70¾	70¾	71
Aug.	71	71	70¾	70¾	71
Sept.	71¾	71¾	71¼	71¼	71¾
Dec.	73¾	74	73¾	73¾	74

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
Aug.	69½	70¾	69¼	69¾	
Sept.	70¾	71¾	70¾	71¼	70¾
Dec.	73¼	73¾	72¾	73¼	71¾
May	75½	76	75½	75¾	
Corn—					
Aug.	56¼			55¾	56¾
Sept.	57½	57½	56¾	56¾	57¾
Oct.	57¾	57¾	57¼	57¼	58¼
Dec.	58¾	58¾	57¾	57¾	
May	60¾	60¾	59¾	59¾	
Oats—					
Aug.	34½			34¾	34½
Sept.	34¾	35	34½	34¾	35
Oct.	35	35½	34¾	34¾	35½
Dec.	35¾			35¾	
May	37½	37½	37¼	37¼	

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
Sept.	76¼	76¼	75¼	75¾	75¾
Dec.	78¾	78¾	77½	77¾	77¾
Corn—					
Sept.	61¼	61¼	60¾	60¾	61¾
Dec.	61¾	61¾	61¼	61¾	62

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
Sept.	68¾	68¾	68	68¼	68¼
Dec.	71½	72¼	71¾	71¾	71¾

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
Sept.	67¾	68	67½	67¾	67¾
Dec.	69¾	69¾	68¾	69	69½

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
Sept.	69¾	69¾	69¼	69¾	69¾
Dec.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Sept.	$14.15	$14.15	$13.85	$13.97	$14.17
Oct.	14.15	14.15	14.02	14.05	14.25
Jan.	14.95	14.97	14.90	14.90	15.00
Lard—					
Sept.	8.75	8.75	8.60	8.62	8.75
Oct.	8.80	8.82	8.65	8.67	8.80
Jan.	8.70	8.70	8.62	8.65	8.75
Ribs—					
Sept.	7.90	7.90	7.80	7.80	7.92
Oct.	7.90	7.92	7.85	7.87	7.95
Jan.	7.77	7.77	7.72	7.72	7.80

Chicago, Aug. 6.—Wheat—Has ruled nervous but with an upward tendency which was checked only by the weak feeling in corn. Liverpool prices were indifferent, but continental markets were strong and up. Cash premiums for prompt shipments have increased past few days. The southwest seems to be working for higher prices, as offerings are light. The northwest on the other hand was a free seller here. Clearances 925,000, making a total of 3,500,000 for 3 days. Speculative demand is increasing.

Corn has been quiet and fractionally lower. The market was felt the selling out of long corn yesterday, and there has been more of the same sort of selling today. There is nothing new in the crop news. No cash demand. Receipts, 222 cars. Primary receipts, 429,000, against 261,000 last year.

Oats have dragged very much, resembling the corn condition. Prices have lost a fraction. Receipts, 343 cars. Estimated to-morrow, 151. Cash demand from interior points fair. Contract stock only 321,000 bushels. Most of the trade changing. Elevator people are buying September and selling May. Illinois crop bulletin reports indicate that the harvest is materially advanced.

Provisions have acted weak; the whole list off considerably. A good deal of the day's business was changing. Hogs were 5c to 10c lower and the receipts in the west were ahead of last year, 47,000 against 72,000. There has evidently been liquidation by some interests which gave support when there was such a rush of hogs and the market needed help.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

New York, Aug. 6.—Noon.—Money on call easy at 2¼ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent; sterling exchange firmer, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.86@4.86¼ for demand and at $4.83½@4.83¾ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.86@4.88½; commercial bills, $4.81¾@4.83. Silver certificates unquoted. Bar silver, 58¾c. Mexican dollars, 46c.

New York, Aug. 6.—Wall street—Prices of Americans here were scanned with interest this morning, owing to the prolonged holiday in that center, and the developments on the strike situation since business was suspended there. Trading was fairly active but quite irregular, although the variations either way did not exceed fractions. The more prominent railways were higher on continental buying while the rise in the United States Steel issues were ⅜@⅞ lower, respectively, in the common and preferred. The local market opened with quotations slightly mixed, but showing improvements in the railroad stocks over yesterday's closing, especially St. Paul, which figured for rise of a point, Atchison, Union Pacific and Norfolk & Western gained ½ in the first few minutes. There was less doing in the steel shares and they moved independently of each other. The common sold up ¼ to 40¾ on the purchase of 6,000 shares, while the preferred reacted ½.

Some of the less active stocks made good gains, the rise reaching 1 to 1¾ in Cotton Oil, Consolidated Gas and Chicago Great Western. The market generally halted pending a definite tendency to the United States Steel stocks, and the preferred stock was supported when it was recelled its early loss. The common weakened and touched 39¾. Its dip soon affected the preferred and it went back to the lowest, 89¾. After the stocks then began to sag. Sugar losing 1¾. Tennessee Coal 1¼ and St. Paul a point. Some of the leading railroads reacted to a parity or a shade below yesterday's close. Towards 2 o'clock a large demand developed for St. Paul, Atchison, Reading, Norfolk & Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific and they rallied 1 to 1¾ above last night. Sugar reacted 1¼, but Missouri Pacific rose as much on the buying of the United States Steel stocks were taken on a rising scale, the common getting up ⅝ above last night and the preferred reaching a parity.

The rise in prices halted for a time shortly after the first hour on realizing, but speculation became intensely dull and as there was no material setback to the upward movement bear bull traders became more confident. Sugar, which had previously sold a point below last night rallied to 2¾ above and preferred rose 1½. United States Steel common was dealt in only to a small extent and improved to 40¾. The preferred sold at 89¾.

Bonds were quiet and irregular.

Some of the leading stocks were pressed for sale and a decline of 4@6½ in Union Pacific, Atchison, Manhattan and Sugar caused lower market all around. Recessions in the U. S. Steel stocks were only ¼ and but little changed hands.

The more favorable crop news started a covering movement in the grain-carrying roads and as offerings were scant prices rose rapidly. Atchison and St. Paul led the movement and rose 2¾ and 2½ respectively. Improvements of a point were pretty general elsewhere and Sugar exceptionally gained 3. But little change occurred in the U. S. Steel stocks. They fluctuated only ¼ or so and did not rise above the forenoon highest. Sugar, St. Paul, Atchison and Union Pacific ran off 1@1½ before 2 o'clock and the list was sympathetic. General Electric broke 3½.

New York Stock Market.

Am. Tobacco	130¾	130¾	130	130¾
Am. Sugar Refining	131	131¾	129¾	131¼
Atchison	79	79	77¼	79
Atchison, pfd.	93	94	92	93
Am. Car & Fuel	28	28¾	28	28¾
Am. Tin Can	23	23	22	22¾
Am. Tin Can, pfd.	82	82¾	82	82¾
Anaconda	41	41	40¾	41
Amal. Copper	111	111¾	110¾	110¾
Biscuit, com.	41	45¾	41	41¾
Baltimore & Ohio	104	104	103¾	104
Brooklyn R. T.	73	74¾	73	74¾
Canada Southern	66½			66¾
Chicago Terminal	18			18¼
Clover Leaf	58			58
Clover Leaf, pfd.	87			87
Con. Tob. com	65¾			65¾
Colorado Fuel	32½	33	32½	33
Colorado Southern	12¾	13¾	12¾	13¾
Chesp. & Ohio	44¼	45¾	44¼	45¾
C. T. L. com.	23			23
Erie com.	25	25¾	24¾	25¾
General Elect.	251	252½	249½	250
Hocking	43¾			43¾
Hocking pref.	79			79
Louis. & Nash.	99¾	100¾	99¾	100¾
Leather	12¾	13¾	12½	13¾
Leather pref.	73			73
Linseed pref.	37			37
Lead	43¾			43¾
Manhattan	116¼	116¾	115	115
Mexican	32			32
Missouri	94¾	95¾	94¾	95¾
Mo. K. & T.	28			28
North Am. com.	58			58
N. Y. Cent.	149½	150¾	149¼	150¾
N. Y. C. & St. L.	37	37¾	37	37¾
N. Y. & W. com.	80¾	81	80	80¾
Ont. & West.	34¼	34¾	34	34¾
Penna.	142¾	143½	141¾	142¾
Pac. Mail	39			39
People's Gas com.	112¼	113¼	112¼	112¾
Reading com.	39¾	40¼	39	40
Rock Island	136			136
Rep. I. & S. C.	19			19
Southern Ry.	25¾	25¾	25	25¾
Southern Ry. pref	83	83¾	83	83¾
St. Paul	156	157¾	154¾	156¾
Southern Pacific	53¾	54¾	53¾	53¾
St. L. S. W.	38			38
Tenn. Coal & Iron	58¾	61	58	59¾
Union Pacific	94¾	95¾	87¾	94½
Union Pac. pref	85	85½	81¾	85
U. S. Steel	40	40¾	39¾	40